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PRAVDA EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON STRATEGIC ARMS TALKS

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[Editorial article: "The USSR and the USA -- Two Approaches to the Strategic Arms Limitation and Reduction Talks"]

[Text] The effort to resolve the problem of limitation and reduction of strategic weapons, especially in connection with the Soviet-American talks in Geneva on that issue, has attracted close attention of world public. This is understandable as the question on the agenda of the above-mentioned talks is by no means confined only to Soviet-American relations; it is of global significance in its very essence.

The point at issue is whether it will be possible to put an end to an uncontrolled build-up of strategic arms, to lower the level of nuclear confrontation and thus make a big step forward on the way toward lessening the danger of a nuclear war breaking out, or in the event the talks do not bring about an agreement, resign oneself to the fact that the nuclear arms race will be continued, moreover elevated to a new dangerous stage, with all the ensuing consequences for the security of peoples.

The attitude to the problem of limitation and reduction of strategic arms is now the touchstone to test clearly the real stand of the states on the central issue of present-day international life, that of war and peace. That is precisely why it is important to have a correct idea of what the past two rounds of talks between the USSR and the United States on questions of limitation and reduction of strategic arms have shown, of what is the essence of the proposals which the sides tabled for examination as a basis for agreement.

An attempt was made by the U.S. President in his address on 22 November and in public statements by a number of American political figures to present the Soviet proposals in a distorted light. The Soviet Union considers itself to be obliged to give, when necessary, a true appraisal of the state of things at the talks. The public has the right to know the truth.

Let us compare the stands of the sides on the most important trends, which are a subject of discussion at Geneva.

Take the principle of equality and equal security. Understanding on that principle was reached by the sides already in the course of the talks on SALT I and SALT II, and it objectively reflects the obvious fact that neither of the contracting parties will accept an agreement that would infringe upon its security. Therefore, from the very start of the resumed talks on strategic weapons the Soviet side has favored directing the discussion of the problem of limitation and reduction of strategic arms into the channel of preparing a mutually acceptable agreement, of seeking a strict and complete incarnation of the above-mentioned principle in a future agreement. A new agreement should accord with the task of enhancing the security of the sides, of preserving and maintaining at a considerably lower level the rough parity of forces which has taken shape between the USSR and the United States, and was placed on record in concluding the SALT II treaty -- the parity which is the most important factor of maintaining peace in present-day conditions.

The present American Administration views all these things in an absolutely different way. As is known, first, after the presidential elections of 1980, Washington was dragging its feet for a long time, referring to the need for preparing a new American approach, trying, as a matter of fact, to shun our proposals on resumption of talks on strategic arms. Nowadays it is, however, clearly visible that over that period, which lasted almost a year and a half, the efforts of the administration were centered by no means on a quest of ways for an agreement -- it was acting in a diametrically opposite direction.

Against the background of a fierce campaign of slanders against the SALT II treaty, which was patently inspired by certain circles, they in the United States were engaged in a feverish effort to lay down a program for a sharp build-up of American strategic weapons.

All that has, in essence, predetermined the U.S. stand at the talks on 9 May last year. The United States came to the talks with proposals which are openly directed at eliminating the strategic parity and ensuring advantages for itself. This is precisely the answer to the question of why the United States has been with so much stubborness rejecting the principle of equality and identical security [odinakovakay bezopastnot] as a basis for the discussions underway. There is no denying that the ambition to ensure superiority does not tally in any way with equality and identical security.

In purusing the line for ensuring a just agreement, the Soviet side put forward a specific proposal according to which all strategic weapons -- rather than some separate, arbitrarily chosen types of weapons -- should be subject to limitations and reductions. The point is that the strategic nuclear force of the USSR and that of the United States considerably differ from each other in their structure.

For several decades they have been developing in different ways under the influence of such factors as the military-political situation in the specific periods, the peculiarities of the geographical and strategic positions of the sides, the choice of technology, etc. As a result of these factors, the land-based intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) account for 70 percent of the USSR's strategic potential (in warhead count), while submarine-launched ballistic missiles (SLBM's) and heavy bombers account for more than 80 percent of the U.S. strategic potential. A quest for a mutually acceptable agreement can be conducted only through a joint examination of all types of strategic weapons, with due account for the factors, determining the strategic situation.

What is the essence of our proposals? The USSR proposes to reduce stage-by-stage by the year 1990 the aggregate number of ICBM launchers, SLBM launchers as well as of heavy bombers down to 1,800 units for each of the sides -- that is, to lower by 25 percent the initial ceiling for these means, which was fixed under the SALT II treaty.

The number of nuclear charges in these carriers would also be reduced to equal agreed levels. This would undoubtedly be a major and radical step on the way to reducing nuclear confrontation and lessening the threat of war. The USSR and the United States would -- which is of principled significance -- remain, during all stages of the reductions, in an equal position from the viewpoint of ensuring their security, while parity between them in the strategic field would remain.

In putting forward the above-mentioned proposals, the Soviet Union considers the fact that the United States has at its disposal forward-based nuclear means deployed in close proximity to the borders of the USSR and its allies. These weapons are strategic in character for the USSR insofar as they are not balanced by anything on our side. (We do not have such means close to U.S. territory). If there were a reduction in ICBM's in submarines and heavy bombers, the proportion of the American forward-based nuclear means would steadily increase in the strategic balance of the sides.

Therefore, the Soviet proposals presuppose that in a mutual reduction of strategic nuclear forces, the United States will, at least, not build up its other nuclear forces, which are capable of reaching objectives in the Soviet Union's territory, failing which the United States would receive a channel for by-passing and, as a matter of fact, undermining the very fundamentals of a future agreement.

The Soviet proposals do not boil down to a reduction of only the number of strategic carriers and strategic charges for them. They are aimed at going even farther on the way of limitation of qualitative perfection of strategic weapons.

Accordingly the Soviet Union declares for prohibiting some new types of strategic weapons, in particular of cruise missiles of all types of basing with a range of more than 600 km, for limiting the modernization of the existing arms to agreed parameters. It has also put forward a number of proposals aimed at strengthening strategic stability and building confidence between the USSR and the United States.

The American side stubbornly declines such a comprehensive approach. It insists that it is allegedly necessary to first attend to a reduction of ballistic missiles, while the rest -- bombers and cruise missiles -- will, as they say, be dealt with later. The U.S. proposal to reduce the ballistic missiles of the sides down to the level of 850 units might at first sight seem to provide both for considerable cuts and the observance of equality. But this is only at first sight. The Soviet Union is supposed to reduce twice as many ballistic missiles as the United States. But the United States has apart from IBM's and ballistic missiles in submarines more than 550 heavy bombers (which, according to the American proposals, are not subject to a reduction at the first stage), while the Soviet Union has several times fewer of them. As a result the U.S. strategic force would include roughly 1,400 strategic carriers, while the Soviet Union would have 1 and 1/2 times fewer of them. The United States would ensure for itself an almost threefold superiority with regard to the number of nuclear charges in such carriers.

The incompatibility of the American selective approach with the principle of equality and identical security particularly clearly manifests itself in how the American side would wish to dispose of the Soviet IBM's. An analysis has shown that if the whole package of the American proposals had been accepted, the Soviet side would have to dismantle more than 90 percent of all of its IBM's, which are known to make the basis of the USSR's strategic defense might. This proves to be the aim of the American plan -- ensure by hook or by crook a unilateral weakening of the USSR's defense potential, while the United States would at the same time, owing to the same unilaterally drawn up proposals, get an opportunity to increase considerably the number of the warheads in its intercontinental ballistic missiles and carry on the implementation of its programs already drawn up for building up the strategic means.

Thus, the American approach, and this is visible literally in all of its elements, is not a way to reaching a mutually acceptable agreement, but a plan for a unilateral disarmament of the USSR camouflaged as a proposal on "reductions", and thus ensuring for the United States the superiority it once had in the strategic field.

In sharp contrast are also the approaches of the sides to such a fundamental issue as the task of putting an end to the strategic arms race. While the Soviet Union envisages specific joint steps aimed at arranging within the framework of agreement on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms for closing all possible channels of the race -- both quantatively and qualitatively -- the American stand actually programs such a race for years to come and, in addition, in the fields where the United States hopes to ensure for itself special advantages. Thus, in 1983 the United States is to spend almost $23 billion on strategic weapons.

A striking example of that is also the rejection by the United States of the Soviet proposal on prohibition of the deployment of long-range cruise missiles of all types of basing. What does that mean in practice? Only one thing: the clearly expressed intention of the United States to make up for the reduction in the number of warheads in ballistic missiles through a massive deployment of long-range cruise missiles with nuclear charges, because, according to published data, the United States intends to equip heavy bombers alone with almost 4,000 such missiles. As a result, this would actually be not a reduction but a direct increase -- and a considerable one at that -- in the number of nuclear charges in strategic carriers.

This would clearly be in direct conflict with the aims and objectives of the talks currently underway.

In this connection it is necessary to recall also other practical steps of Washington toward starting a new round of the arms race.

Everything shows that the U.S. Administration uses talk about its supposed striving for "cuts" as a cover for a build-up of its strategic potential, in particular, the designing and deployment of new MX intercontinental ballistic missiles and Trident II SLBM's, which have a large number of warheads and high power and accuracy and, as Americans themselves admit, are first-strike weapons. That is apparently why Washington refuses to accept the Soviet proposals on a limitation of deployment of new missile-carrying submarines of the Ohio class in the United States and similar ones in the USSR.

Needless to say, attempts at ensuring superiority, including through creating and deploying new kinds and types of strategic weapons, are obviously untenable. Equally so are the attempts at justifying the U.S. military efforts by some "lag" behind the USSR, which is, as a matter of fact, nonexistent. Altogether absurd are the claims to the effect that the new systems of weapons, such as, for example MX missiles are designed to "facilitate success at the talks.:

In this connection Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said straightforwardly and unambigiously in his report at the celebration meeting to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR: "No programs of a further arms build-up will ever force the Soviet Union to make unilateral concessions. We will be compelled to counter the challenge of the American side by deploying corresponding weapons systems of our own -- an analogous missile to counter the MX missile, and our own long-range cruise missile, which we are now testing, to counter the U.S. long-range cruise missile."

The proposal tabled by the U.S. delegation at the very end of the second round of talks concerning notification on the launchings of ballistic missiles by no means changes the generally clearly unconstructive character of the American approach. The point is not that it differes from the proposal of the Soviet side on that score, but that, in presenting that proposal, the American side declined, without any serious grounds, the Soviet proposals tabled earlier, which go much further and are aimed at preventing the emergence of crisis situations and building confidence.

But the point at issue from our side is to agree within the framework of a future treaty as follows: to ban the flights of heavy bombers and the cruising of aircraft carriers of one side in agreed zones adjoining the territory of the other side; notify one another in advance about a mass takeoff of forward-based heavy bombers and aircraft; establish missile-carrying submarine zones in which any antisubmarine activities of the other side would be banned -- in other words, to reach agreement on such steps that would in a considerable effectively exclude causes for the emergence of dangerous crisis situations. But, perhaps, the United States strives precisely not that tensions should lessen but grow, and that thus it would be easier to rattle the sabre and try to impose its will on others. This is an unconstructive and selfish stand.

The discussions, which continued in the course of the two past rounds of talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, as well as the actions of the U.S. Administration, have shown that Washington is interested in preserving a position of impasse at the talks rather than in advancing the talks along constructive lines. This is apparently also connected with Washington's intention to "rearm" by all means Western Europe with U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles.

The continuing attempts of the U.S. Administration notwithstanding the corresponding factual data presented to it, to declare a heavy bomber, the Soviet aircraft TU-22M (Backfire), which is a medium bomber and has nothing to do with strategic weapons, by no means attests to the striving of the United States to reach a mutually acceptable agreement.

It is also clear that the implementation of the plan for the "dense pack" deployment of the MX intercontinental ballistic missiles recently announced by the Reagan administration could adversely affect the course of the talks, as that plan is in direct conflict with the commitments of the sides under the SALT I and SALT II agreements not to build additionally stationary launchers (i.e. silos) for ICBM's.

In the course of the second round the U.S. delegation did not wish to examine the draft of the fundamentals of an agreement between the USSR and the United States on the limitation and reduction of strategic weapons tabled by the Soviet delegation. The draft contains a summary of the provisions that can form the backbone of a future agreement. But reaching agreement on that document would substantially facilitiate the work of the delegations to draft a final agreement. The American side answers also with a steady "no" to the Soviet proposal to freeze already at this stage strategic weapons, terminate the process of their quantitative build-up and thus ensure most favorable conditions for reaching agreement and create prerequisites for the implementation of real disarmament measures.

It clearly follows from the above who, in fact, is leading matters to the reaching of a constructive agreement at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms, and who is hampering, actually obstructing the talks. The U.S. Administration, which persists in its absolutely one-sided approach, is totally responsible for the stalemate at the talks.

If someone in Washington cherishes the hope that thus it will be possible to ensure unilateral military advantages for the United States, this is a futile hope. The Soviet Union will not permit such a turn of events.

Parity, equality and identical security is the unshakeable basis on which an agreement on questions pertaining to a limitation and reduction of strategic arms can and must be based, it is precisely this approach which is embodied in the specific proposals that were put forward at the talks by the Soviet side.

The question now is if the U.S. side is prepared to embark on the road toward an agreement. "It is to be hoped," Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee stressed, "that the United States will reciprocate this fair and constructive position with a manifestation of goodwill on its part. This could help ensure the success of the talks."

'INTERNATIONAL OBSERVERS ROUNDTABLE' 2 JAN

LD021800 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0945 GMT 2 Jan 83

["International Observers Roundtable" program with Vladlen Ivanovich Kuznetsov, international affairs journalist; Edgar Anatoliyevich Cheporov, APN political observer; and Yevgeniy Viktorovich Kachanov, all-union radio commentator on foreign political affairs]

1982 Review

[Text] [Kachanov] Good day, comrades! 1982 has now passed and a new year, 1983, has started. What are the results of the past year? What awaits us in the year just starting? The new year greetings of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government state that the international situation last year was difficult. The aggressive circles of imperialism did not cease their attempts to undermine the policy of detente and to nudge states and peoples onto a course of enmity and miltiary confrontation. Our country, the greetings state, fights persistently against the threat of nuclear war and for curbing the arms race. The fraternal countries of socialism and all peace-loving forces of the world are with us. The USSR is always ready for equal and mutually advantageous cooperation with any state and we are convinced that the difficulties and tensions in the international situation today can and must be overcome.

Last year our country celebrated a great date: The 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. Everywhere in the world the increasing influence of the Soviet Union on the course of world development and the huge international authority of the USSR has been noted. This is also borne out by the fact that there were 134 delegations from 112 countries at the solemn meeting in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. The 60th anniversary of the formation of the Soviet Union was marked as a great general celebration in countries of the socialist community.

The preparation for the jubilee and its celebration turned into a clear manifestation of socialist internationalism and of the solid unity of fraternal peoples. All these manifestations of friendship with the Soviet people which filled the months preceding that portentous date are innumerable. Meetings and gatherings attended by thousands, an internationl labor watch and scientific conferences dedicated to the study of the experience of the USSR, 10-day festivals of Soviet culture and other measures were full of the spirit of true comradeship which unites the socialist family of peoples.

It has become a good tradition to mark celebrations of friends with a labor watch. So it was this time, too. The socialist competition in honor of the Soviet state's jubilee took place in the fraternal countries on a wide scale. Tens of thousands of people took part in them. The Ivan Dimitrov shipyard in the Bulgarian town of Ruse and Czechoslovakia's Skoda, Hungary's Csepel, the Hermann Matern combine in the GDR, and the international collectives in the construction sites and plants of Vietnam, Mongolia and Cuba were among the first to raise the jubilee labor watch banner. The final results of the jubilee labor watch are still being summed up. However, it is already clear that it was successful and we can say for certain that an international competition is becoming an increasingly important factor in socialist and communist construction.

At the moment the press of the socialist countries is publishing the preliminary results of social and economic development for 1982. In all these countries industrial production has risen. The CEMA member-states now account for one-third of world industrial production. Last year residential construction was carried out on a large scale there. In the majority of CEMA countries industrial, office and professional workers' pay increased.

On 1 January, socialist Cuba celebrated its great festival, liberation day. It must be said that today, in many important indices including public health and social security, Cuba excels not only the developing countries but some of the leading capitalist countries as well. Equally impressive are the republic's achievements in the sphere of education. The country is achieving the transition to universal 10-year education. The isle of freedom's prestige in the international arena is growing steadily. Convincing proof of this is provided by the many international forums held in Cuba last year, including the session of the Nonaligned Movement's Coordination Bureau, which was attended by representatives of more than 90 states.

Last year, the Soviet Union successfully developed its contacts and ties with the countries of West Europe. And here one cannot fail to recall our sucesses in the construction of the gas pipeline from Siberia to the western border of the USSR. Very many countries have an interest in the early completion of this project. That is why they reject Washington's policy of sanctions and other discriminatory measures against the socialist countries.

In its preliminary summing-up of the year's results, the Soviet Union's State Committee for Foreign Economic Relations also noted the successful development of cooperation with the countries of Asia, Africa and Latin America. During the year, the Soviet Union delivered to them equipment for the construction of about 150 factories, electric power stations, agricultural and other installations. Many new agreements were signed for the expansion of economic aid to Angola, Algeria, the PDRY, Syria and other countries.

Optimism is the keynote of the replies by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov to questions from the American political observer Kingsbury-Smith, published on New Year's Eve. After recalling the gist of the Soviet Union's new peace proposals, Comrade Andropov expressed his hope that the United States will respond to them by showing good will; this would help to ensure the success of the talks. And success, the Soviet leader said, would make 1983 a good year for all mankind.

Yes, the enemies of peace and detente were frantically active in 1982. Yet it must be said that they weren't very successful. Why was that, Vladlen Ivanovich, do you think?

[Kuznetsov] What restrains the hotheads in the West above all else and most of all? What are the imperialist hawks forced to reckon with? They are forced to reckon with the Soviet Union. Why? Because it has the constant support of its socialist allies; because it has an enormous real defensive power placed at the service of universal peace; because the Soviet Union cooperates actively with all who cherish peace. That is why the Soviet Union acts -- regardless of whether they want it or not, whether they acknowledge it or not -- as the main guard and guarantor of universal peace and international security. That is why the opponents of detente are forced to keep a careful eye on a power which, for more than half a century now, has considered its international duty to be to resist aggression in every shape and form, to resist the unleashing of wars in any guise, for the purpose of imposing one's own domination, seizing the wealth of others or settling accounts with ideological adversaries.

Nuclear Disarmament

[Cheporov] Yes, Vladlen Ivanovich, not only Europe but the whole world is concerned about whether or not the soil of Europe is to be strewn with hundreds of new nuclear missiles, which will unsettle the strategic situation on the continent still more and could detonate a nuclear war. What is the Soviet Union doing? In order to facilitate solving the problem, it is unilaterally -- I stress that -- ending the deployment of its medium-range nuclear weapons capable of reaching targets in West Europe.

This was followed by the announcement -- once again, unilaterally -- of a further decision to reduce these weapons. This is already being put into effect. The Soviet Union has also decided not to deploy any additional medium-range missiles beyond the Urals, where West Europe would be within range of them. And then, finally, in Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's report entitled: 60 Years of the USSR, the new Soviet initiatives on nuclear armaments in Europe were put forward.

The Soviet Union wants disarmament, and the Russians know the cost of the nuclear risk -- that is the reaction of the Western public and of many politicians to these Soviet proposals of ours. They have been received quite differently in Washington, where they are still insisting on the dead-end of the zero option. A number of the Atlantic partners, too, have hastened to demonstrate solidarity with their leader, although their colleagues did catch them out in a lack of any acquaintance with the text of the Soviet proposals.

[Kachanov] Thus the development of new American nuclear missiles, which has already begun, and the building of launch facilities [startovyye pozitsii] for them in West Europe, has been reinforced by unwillingness to respond to the call for agreements lessening the nuclear peril.

The seriousness of this situation is obvious to everyone in the West who is sincerely interested in preserving peace. But these same people cannot fail to see the powerful positive charge carried by the Soviet proposals. The main point of our position is our willingness to reach agreement not to have in our country a single aircraft or a single medium-range missle more than the NATO countries have. The Soviet Union is willing to retain exactly as many of these missiles in the European zone as Britain and France have. This means that dozens and hundreds of Soviet missiles, including the most up-to-date ones, would be abolished. The balance of forces in medium-range missiles between the USSR and the United States in Europe would thus be zero and there would only remain on the Soviet side the equivalent of the corresponding weapons of Britain and France.

Is the Soviet Union not entitled to take into account the impressive nuclear potential of Britian and France? Of course! You see, these French and British missiles are aimed at targets on our territory. This is why any decision on medium-range nuclear missiles -- a decision which would be in keeping with the principle of parity and identical security -- must, without fail, take into account both the British and the French nuclear potential. The American's so-called zero option, which proposes the essentially unilateral disarmament of the Soviet Union, is countered by the Soviet proposal to cut many hundreds of Soviet and American medium-range carriers in Europe and to establish a balance between the Warsaw Pact Organization and NATO on the lowest possible level. Some people in West have already managed to describe these simple proposals, which are understandable to all, as merely a propaganda gesture. But can one accuse of such propaganda, let us say, the American newspaper THE WASHINGTON POST? You see, that paper admits that the idea on which the so-called zero option of President Reagan is based consists in eliminating all, I repeat, all Soviet medium-range missiles, and at the same time, in deploying in West Europe its own, that is the new, American Pershing and cruise missiles.

[Cheporov] Here I should like to quote from a statement made by George Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, during his visit to London. He said that 1983 in West Europe will be the year of the deployment of the new U.S. nuclear missiles. Take note, not the year of the possible success at the talks in Geneva but the year, as we see, of the failure being planned across the ocean of these talks. This is how Washington makes decisions for others. This is how it interprets the dual decision by NATO, whose formula, by the way, mentions talks in the first place.

What is Washington hoping for? It is hoping that, as the time approaches for the deployment of the U.S. missiles and then during that deployment itself, it will be possible to foist upon the USSR the U.S. zero option. But even if the United States is capable of influencing the positions of the USSR, it cannot be done in the way that it is seen by the Washington administration. There will be no unilateral disarmament of the USSR.

U.S. Role in Poland

There will certainly be a suitable response compatible with the new Pentagon-NATO threat to the security of the Soviet Union and its allies which is being posed. It will hardly be to the liking of those who intend to keep a finger on the trigger of limited nuclear war. After all of this, what is the value of the policy of an outstretched hand to the East which has now become current in NATO propaganda usage? It turns out that this hand holds Pershing II and cruise missiles. This hand is attempting -- in vain, to be truthful -- to build a position of military superiority from which it would like to dictate its will. The hand of Washington and NATO is interfering in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. It is waving threateningly against Cuba. It is conducting intrigues against the socialist countries of Indochina. It is also interfering in the affairs of Poland. It gives its blessing to the crusade against world socialism.

[Kachanov] Let us recall, Edgar Anatoliyevich, what Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski said in his speech at the festive session in the Kremlin. In his words, with which I think one cannot but agree, Poland has now found itself in the front line of the global front of the class struggle. The United States is harming Poland wherever it can and however it can. However, Comrade Jaruzelski stressed, People's Poland will not yield to outside pressure. It will not become a card in another country's cynical game. The People's Republic of Poland is and will be a durable and reliable link of the socialist community.

[Kuznetsov] Of course, it is still too early to say, in relation to Poland, that everything there has normalized and that all is in order. There are still many complex, I would even say very complex, problems, both economic and social. The forces of internal counterrevolution, which are being stoked from abroad, are also still in operation. But here I should like to quote the words of Wojciech Jaruzelski. This is what he said about this: We are in a position to resolve our difficult internal problems with our own powers for the alliance with the Soviet Union, our defense participation in the Warsaw Pact, and cooperation within the CEMA framework are a durable guarantee of the sovereign and independent existence of Poland.

Warsaw Pact Session

[Cheporov] The Polish leader described participation in the Warsaw Pact as one of the guarantees of the sovereignty and security of his country but the activity of the Warsaw Pact Organization is far from being confined to such questions, you know. As the Bulgarian paper RABOTNICHESKO DELO wrote some days ago, it is a powerful factor in the preservation and strengthening of peace in the world.

The history of the Warsaw Pact Organization is the history of an uninterrupted struggle for peace, detente and cooperation on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence. The facts show that, despite attacks by imperialism, the policy of detente has become deeply rooted since it is in keeping with the vital interests of all peoples. In the conditions of an international situation which has become aggravated throughout the globe, the Warsaw Pact Organization comes out with realistic and constructive initiatives on the question of the preservation and development of the progress of detente and the prevention of the arms race.

I am sure that the next session of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Pact states which, it has been announced, will take place this month in Prague, will also become another important milestone on this path.

U.S. Foreign, Domestic Problems

[Kuznetsov] The policy of confrontation and diktat, which is being conducted by the United States, will have no success. Precisely the past year of 1982 has provided sufficiently weighty confirmation of this. This is worth reflecting upon. Is it not better to say farewell to the hopeless intentions and unfounded illusions and return, not to the cold war to which points a hand gripping the stone of confrontation, but to equable and correct relations and to the genuine partnership of the most productive period of detente, as the Soviet Union calls for: Experience accumulated so far with regard to the two opposed worlds should make them think and pay heed to reason. If the West wants -- as it says -- peace, security and stability, then neither the first, the second nor the third can be attained without the Soviet Union, let alone against it.

[Kachanov] The United States will not strengthen its national security while it continues to encroach on the security of other countries. Finally, the present: Washington's supermilitarist policy cannot fail to strike a blow against its own economy. For a long time the idea has been propagandized in the West: Step up military expenditure and pour capital into the military sphere. They saw in this a reliable instrument -- and they still see it -- of anticrisis regulation, because allegedly the military industry is the most capital-intensive and, moreover, it is controled by the state. In addition, the state guarantees the military industry at least middling profits. But the journal of U.S. business circles, THE WALL STREET JOURNAL, comes to this admission -- and I quote: The course of the Reagan administration toward increasing military expenditure by all possible means is virtually equivalent to pronouncing a death sentence on hopes for the country's rapid emergence from the deep and prolonged slump. The main consequence of record military expenditure is the largest budget deficit in the entire history of the United States and a level of unemployment which is a record for the last half century. The respective official figures are thus: $135 billion and 12 million unemployed Americans.

Turning once again to the problems of the United States' international policy, I should like to quote U.S. President Ronald Reagan in his pre-New Year address to his compatriots. This is what he said: I want the Russian people to know that the United States is striving for agreement at the negotiating table on a significant decrease of the existing level of armaments and for the establishment of more stable relations between our two countries. Unfortunately, these praise-worthy intentions are not corroborated, it must be said in response to the President's address to the Russians. In addition, they differ from the administration's deeds and practice.

Something else is being made known to the Soviet people, namely that they would like to force on us a still more burdensome and dangerous arms race by deploying one first-strike system -- the MX -- on their own territory, and intending to deploy another -- the medium-range nuclear weapons -- on the territory of others in West Europe. Can anyone seriously believe that such actions facilitate the establishment of more stable relations?

[Kuznetsov] I would like to mention another statement by the American President. This time I refer to a speech he made at Long Beach, in his home state of California. This is what the American President said, I quote: Military supremacy is a necessity. This, you see, is how the matter is put.

Reagan also expressed this thought: While we were talking about detente -- I am quoting the American President -- the Soviet Union began a massive program of militarization. And so you see, it turns out that we in the Soviet Union were arming while the United States was docilely talking about detente and just pottering about growing roses, as one might say, or perhaps chopping up firewood, which is an occupation of the American President himself in his own home state of California.

[Cheporov] And so, the American President talks again and again about achieving American supremacy over the Soviet Union; again and again he speaks in favor of the arms race. And during these same days, a quite different call is heard from Moscow. After wishing prosperity and happiness to each American family, and in his replies to questions from the American political observer Kingsbury-Smith, Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov expressed the wish that America too should make a contribution worthy of that great country -- not in whipping up the arms race and inflaming militant passions, but in strengthening peace and friendship among the peoples. As for the Soviet Union, I am confident that no one can reproach it with not taking account of the interests of the world community, not reckoning with the will of the peoples. Here, it seems to me, it would be appropriate to sum up the result of the Soviet Union's activities in the United Nations, and more specifically at the 37th General Assembly session.

UN General Assembly

[Kachanov] We understand that the decisions of this major international organization are mostly in the nature of recommendations, but still they reflect dominant moods in the world, the will and desires of over 150 states which are represented at the United Nations. And one can say without any exaggeration that the activities of the community of nations in 1982 were dominated by our new peace initiatives. They touched on a very wide circle of problems connected with the main task of relieving manking of the threat of a nuclear nightmare. Participants in the world community supported the Soviet draft resolution on the immediate curtailment and banning of nuclear weapons tests. And a resolution was even adopted on the need to conclude as quickly as possible a convention banning the development, deployment and stockpiling of reserves of chemical weapons and the destruction of them. Altogether, about 50 resolutions approved by the UN General Assembly are aimed at giving a new impetus to efforts to limit the arms race, and to disarmament.

[Cheporov] It is apparent that at the United Nations they are taking account of the great intensity of the antiwar movement which now grips West Europe, the United States and other countries. It should be said that at first, the authorities attempted to ignore these protests. Then they began to brand the participants with the label of agents of the Kremlin. Now, it seems, they are preparing to break up demonstrations of this kind by force of arms. There is no exaggeration about this. Breaking up demonstrations! Under this code name, an exercise of Bundeswehr troops was held in (Berchendorf), a suburb of Hamburg, attended by FRG Defense Minister Werner. The troops taking part in the operation were each given 120 rounds of ammunition. Under the leadership of officers, they practiced ways of breaking up demonstrations -- including the use of sappers' shovels, from which, according to the instructions, the covers should be removed. This rehearsal is an integral part of the West German authorities' attack on the peace movement, the movement against the arms race.

1983 Forecast

But what about 1983? How is it foreseen in the West? What is the view of it in the capitalist countries?

Critical, gloomy, terrible -- this is how it is described in the countries of capital. In the opinion of Shultz, head of the U.S. State Department, this year will be critical for America and for the Western world as a whole. Critical, that is, in two respects at once: for NATO and for international economic development. 1983, according to French Minister of External Relations Claude Cheysson, will be a terrible year, the most difficult of any which we have experienced for a long time, in the strategic aspect and also because of economic stagnation and the absence of any possibility whatever of overcoming this stagnation. He believes the New Year will also be the most difficult in relations between East and West since the days of World War II. This assessment is, of course, a gloomy and harsh one. But there is no need to dispute it. They can see better themselves, as they say. They themselves know best what the Western world has to face in the next 12 months. But one thing perhaps requires interpretation. After all, difficulties do not arise by themselves. They are created, and sometimes by the very same people who complain about them.

[Kuznetsov] Yes, indeed. NATO has difficulties. But whose fault are they? Is it not Washington itself, forcing its allies in West Europe into a conflict with their own public -- which is understandably not burning with enthusiasm to burn in the flames of a limited nuclear war according to the Washington scenario? The conflict tearing NATO apart must eventually turn against the United States itself. There, as in general throughout the Western governments, they fear NATO's disintegration, they fear the "Ninth Wave" [title of a novel by Ilya Erenburg] of the antinuclear movement. There is a danger, THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR considers it its duty to warn official Washington, that popular expressions of protest and demonstrations will again begin to intensify, and may possibly reach a level where the danger of social cataclysm arises. So in 1983, the year of the boar or pig, as it is called, it can be said that Washington is offering a veritable pig to its allies, and if one bears in mind the growth of anti-American sentiment in West Europe, it is offering one to itself too. Another pig for the partners, and again in the final reckoning for itself, is being offered by Washington in the form of its selfish economic policy -- a policy of high tariffs, an over-high rate for the dollar, protectionism, attempts to upset profitable trade between its economic rivals in West Europe and the socialist countries. Such a course will inevitably lead to counteraction and will cause losses to the United States itself. From what we have already said, it is apparent who is creating difficulties in relations between East and West.

Responsible tasks and complex problems face the Soviet Union and the whole world of socialism in 1983. But these are difficulties of growth, difficulties in overcoming all that cramps our initiative and enterprise and delays our advance. These are difficulties which we do not export to other countries. They are difficulties which do not create unpleasantness for other peoples.

[Kachanov] Each of the two worlds has its own problems and its own conceptions of what awaits it in 1983. Nevertheless, in both of the two worlds people are also posing the same questions: Will the New Year see some slowing down in the arms race, however small? Will the tension which alarms many be lessened? Will there begin a turn for the better? The Soviet Union is in favor of such a turn, and is doing all in its power to ensure that this turn does come about. On that, esteemed comrades, we end our first edition this year of the program "International Observers Roundtable." All the best and a happy New Year!

ANDROPOV INTERVIEWED ON RELATIONS WITH U.S.

LD301818 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Here are Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov's replies to questions asked by the American political observer Kingsbury-Smith:

Question: What wishes would you like to convey to the American people on the occasion of the New Year of 1983?

Answer: I would like to begin by congratulating every American family on the coming New Year of 1983 and by sincerely wishing them wellbeing and happiness. This means, first and foremost, wishing all Americans peace -- a lasting peace and prosperity based on peaceful work and fruitful cooperation with other peoples.

Today the Soviet people and the Americans have one common enemy: the threat of war and everything that enhances it. The Soviet Union wants peace to be safeguarded and strengthened and is doing everything within its power for this, being well aware that today there is no more important task in international politics than that of staving off the growing threat of nuclear war and imposing control on and putting an end to the nuclear arms race. I would like to wish that America, too, make its contribution, worthy of such a great country, not to spurring on the arms race and whipping up belligerent passions, but to strengthening peace and friendship among peoples.

Question: What do you think are the most important measures which could be taken in cooperation by the USSR and the United States in 1983 to promote the interests of world peace and improve Soviet-American relations?

Answer: I think our two countries together could do a good deal of what would be useful both to themselves and to other countries and peoples, such as reducing on a reciprocal basis their troops and armaments in central Europe, cooperating in removing the more dangerous seats of armed conflicts, for instance, in the Middle East, etcetera.

But the most important thing, of course, is to achieve fair and mutually acceptable agreements in accord with the principle of equality and equal security at the talks on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, to achieve agreements and to take practical measures to implement them.

Question: Do you think that as a result of the continuing talks, differences in the positions of the Governments of the USSR and the United States on questions of nuclear arms can be narrowed sufficiently to create conditions for working out a compromise agreement?

Answer: Yes, of course. Objectively speaking there is every possibility for this because there are solutions to the questions under discussion which do not prejudice the interests of either side and which lead to a radical reduction of the armaments of both sides -- to the great benefit of universal peace and security. It is this aim that is pursued by the concrete proposals of the Soviet Union, including those we have made most recently. I will remind you of the main essence of these proposals. It is very simple and logical. With regard to strategic armaments, we suggest that both sides cease building them up further -- that is, freeze them at the present level and then reduce the existing arsenals by roughly 25 percent on each side, bringing them down to equal levels.

[Moscow TASS in English at 1607 GMT on 30 December carries the "full text" of Andropov's replies to questions asked by Kingsbury-Smith. The preceding sentence in TASS English reads: "As regards strategic armaments, we suggest that both sides stop to build them up right now, that is, freeze them at the present level..."]

From there, progress can be made to new reductions.

With regard to nuclear weapons in the European zone, we offer different options: either to have no weapons at all there, neither medium-range nor tactical ones, on the Soviet side or on the side of the NATO states -- this would mean absolute zero, so to speak, for both sides -- or reduction of their medium-range weapons, missiles, nuclear-capability planes, by both sides by more than two-thirds. In this case there would be no Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles confronting each other there and the USSR would retain only as many such missiles as Britain and France have. Regarding planes, we also stand for complete equality at a far lower level than today. In short, we do not want to have in the European zone a single missile or a single plane more than the NATO countries have.

It is to be hoped that the United States will reciprocate this fair and constructive position with a manifestation of goodwill on its part. This could help ensure the success of the talks. This success, I am positive, could make 1983 a good year for the whole of mankind.

Question: Former President Richard Nixon called for a meeting between you and the U.S. President. What is your attitude to this?

Answer: The Soviet leadership has always believed summit level contacts to be a very effective method of developing relations between states. We continue to hold this opinion; but, of course, good preparatory work is needed for the success of such a meeting. In any case, we stand for improving Soviet-American relations and for implementing mutually beneficial treaties and agreements concluded between our countries, and we welcome everything that leads to this objective.

ARBATOV COMMENTS ON SOVIET-U.S. RELATIONS

LD010140 Moscow in English to North American 2300 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Commentary by Georgiy Arbatov, director of the Institute of the United States and Canada -- in Russian, fading into English translation]

[Text] I would say that recent years have not been the best as far as Soviet-American relations are concerned, and I am afraid that the outgoing year will not go down in history as such either [as heard]. Now there have, of course, been some positive developments. For instance, the two countries began the strategic arms limitation and reduction talks. After long delays, President Reagan finally agreed to open these talks.

However, the impression one gathers from the U.S. stand so far is that Washington actually wants to lull public opinion rather than make progress at the talks. It would appear that the American Administration was impressed by the momentum gathered by the antinuclear movement in the United States itself and in other countries. It could also be that the administration was prompted to open the talks by the economic problems facing the nation at the moment. But it seems that having opened the negotiations, the administration decided to stop at that rather than make any meaningful progress toward agreement. The proposals advanced by the American side are so heavily biased that they simply cannot provide any basis for a fruitful negotiation. According to them, the Soviet Union should unilaterally reduce its strategic potential while the United States reserves its right to go on building up its strategic arms. As the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Yuriy Andropov, has said, it would be absurd to think that the Soviet Union would accept anything of this kind.

On the other hand, the Soviet proposals at the arms limitation and reduction talks proceed from the principle of preserving parity. We are prepared to reduce our strategic arms by more than 25 percent if American strategic arms are reduced correspondingly and the numbers of strategic arms carriers in the two countries are equalized.

This country has proposed that the number of nuclear charges be reduced considerably and the growth in the sophistication of nuclear arms dramatically curbed.

In response to these proposals, the American side has embarked on a considerable build-up of its nuclear arms, but this will not force the Soviet Union to make any concessions to its detriment. We will be forced to respond by deploying a matching arms system in spite of the fact that we do not want the events to take such a course because it would amount to another round of the arms race. However, the Soviet Union will have no other option if the American Administration goes ahead with its policies.

My impression is that throughout the outgoing year, American policymakers have been hoping to hit a weak spot in the Soviet stand and thereby reach their goals of undermining and even transforming Soviet society. In this respect, great hopes were pinned on the events in Poland. Speculations ran high in the West that the Soviet Union would send its Army into Poland or a civil war would break out in that country. It must have been a terrible disappointment to many people in the West that the Poles have managed to take care of their problems themselves. Although the situation in the country is still complicated, the signs of gradual normalization are there to be seen. Such a turn of events greatly angered the U.S. Administration because it had staked quite a lot on the Polish [word indistinct] and lost, and that setback was of its own making at that.

There has been another setback for the U.S. Administration in the outgoing year. There were many speculations in the United States about the possible outcome of a change of leadership in the Soviet Union -- that is, the death of Leonid Brezhnev. We have indeed suffered this grave loss but the events that followed did not fit any of the fantastic American scenarios. The change of leadership in this country took place smoothly and rapidly with the emphasis on the continuity of home and foreign policy. This too, it may seem, has been a disappointment for many officials in Washington and even prompted some of them to get very angry indeed. I would say that the emotions ran so high that attempts were made to accuse the Soviet Union of involvement in the attempted assassination of Pope John Paul II. In spite of the fact that allegations of this kind do not have a square leg to stand on, the version of the attempted assassination alleging Soviet involvement was scooped with a great deal of fervor with the sole purpose, it seems, of getting back on what was lost, [sentence as heard]

This year has been a year of hope for some people in the West that the Soviet Union would tumble down and their cherished dream of leaving this country on the ashbin of history would be realized. This was said quite bluntly by President Reagan, who clearly chose to ignore the rules of normal diplomatic discourse. I must tell you that the rumors of our death have been grossly exaggerated and we are alive and kicking. This is a fact and there is no getting away from facts. It stands to reason that its better to have normal relations than press on with the arms race, which is a waste of money for no good purpose. The Soviet Union and the United States could have used the funds consumed by the arms to solve their problems rather than waste them.

My impression is that commonsense, which is a national trait of the Americans, is beginning to manifest itself in the United States. This was indicated by the results of the midterm elections and there has also been some movement toward realism in Congress. We'd like to hope as this year is drawing to an end that reason will prevail. I'd like to wish you all a very happy New Year and voice the hope that next year becomes a year of realism and that it would see a return to normal international relations based on the true perception of one's own interests. If next year sees such a return, it will undoubtedly be a year better than this one for every Soviet and every American citizen and every person on this planet.

MOSCOW CITES XINHUA REPORT ON ANDROPOV INTERVIEW

LD011820 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Excerpts] The interview by Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to an American political observer is being viewed abroad as the determination of the Soviet Union to do everything possible to avert the growing threat of nuclear war.

CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Andropov, says a report from the Chinese XINHUA agency, stated that in 1983 the most important measure which the Soviet Union and the United States could undertake is the achievement of a mutually acceptable agreement on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms and medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, and also the adoption of practical measures to implement such an agreement.

Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, the agency stresses, confirmed the proposal he submitted in a report at the festive session devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR. He expressed the hope that the United States will show goodwill and (?reply to this).

This XINHUA report was broadcast on a central Chinese television program and published in RENMIN RIBAO.

STATUS OF RELATIONS WITH CHINA EXAMINED

Mulatov Comment

OW021841 Moscow in Mandarin to China 0700 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Mulatov commentary]

[Text] Toward the end of the last year, bourgeois propaganda organs began to show growing interests in the question of Soviet-Chinese relations. In the past 2 or 3 months, the United States, Japan and some Western European countries have made a lot of varied, often contradictory and strange conjectures on the meaning of the Soviet-Chinese talks that have been held in 1982 and those that will be held in the new year.

Political figures in the United States and other capitalist countries are making judgments, fabrications and guesses on what is going on and the direction in which Moscow and Beijing are leading the situation. Obviously, the very fact that a dialogue is going on between the Soviet Union and China is to these people an extremely unpleasant political and psychological irritant. The political and other contacts between the Soviet Union and China in the past year and those expected to take place in 1983 are now regarded by the imperialists as bad news and disturbing signals for them and, naturally, for the imperialist and anticommunist strategists.

In dealing with the question of Soviet-Chinese relations, the U.S. ruling clique uses its own class standard and its special anticommunist yardstick which are incompatible with the fundamental and vital interests of the Soviet and Chinese people. I think this is something that we and you, the Soviet people and the Chinese people, must never underestimate.

In drawing up and implementing their policy toward China, the starting point of the CPSU and the Soviet state has always been and still is that the fundamental and long-range interests of the Soviet and Chinese people are identical and that it enhances the interests of peace in Asia and the world. A common idea runs through the resolutions on policy toward China adopted by the 24th, 25th and 26th CPSU Congresses in 1971, 1976 and 1981, respectively: Soviet-Chinese relations urgently need to be fully normalized.

All the constructive proposals made by the Soviet Union to China at these CPSU congresses and afterwards are meant to attain this goal in the interests of the Chinese and Soviet people. For example, in his speech at the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee on 22 November 1982, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said: The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely wish to develop and improve relations with all socialist countries. Mutual goodwill, respect for each other's legitimate interests, and common concern for the interests of socialism and peace should inspire us to find proper solutions where, due to one reason or another, necessary trust and mutual understanding are still lacking.

Comrade Andropov said emphatically: This also involves our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee also pointed out at the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee in November: The Soviet side attaches great importance to every positive response from the Chinese side.

In an article published in the latest issue of KOMMUNIST, Gromyko, member of the politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and Soviet foreign minister, reaffirmed that in the future and at present the Soviet Union is prepared to do everything in its power for the sound development of Soviet-Chinese relations.

Dear Chinese listeners, our two countries have a rich tradition of good-neighborliness, friendship and all-round and mutually beneficial cooperation. I think you will agree that we should treasure, restore and develop this tradition. We believe that the people of our two countries are equally interested in such developments. I would like now to end my first commentary in the new year on such an important topic as Soviet-Chinese relations. Thank you for listening.

Glebov Comment

OW312234 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1430 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Glebov commentary]

[Text] Imperialist propaganda organs and other enemies of Soviet-Chinese friendship often distort Soviet policy toward China. For example, they say that the Soviet proposal to normalize relations between the Soviet Union and China is a smokescreen to conceal its intention to make China submit to the Soviet Union. Recently Western and Japanese propaganda organs have been issuing this kind of provocative statement with increasing frequency. Dear listeners, please listen to a commentary written by station observer Glebov.

As two neighboring countries, the relationship between the Soviet Union and China, past and present, has always been of great significance. It is not just a bilateral relationship, but an important factor affecting the interests of Asia and the entire world.

The imperialists are doing their utmost by all kinds of provocative means to obstruct improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations. They clearly understand that normalization and improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations will hamper their efforts to pursue a hegemonist policy of opposing the socialist countries and the struggle of the people of various countries for national liberation. Moreover, experience in the 1950's showed that friendship and all-round cooperation between the Soviet Union and China will not be of any help to the imperialist and reactionary forces.

In as early as the revolutionary period between 1924 and 1927 and the years of the war of resistance against Japan, it was fully demonstrated that the fundamental interests and goals of the Soviet and Chinese people were identical.

In those years, the Soviet people gave enormous, all-out support to the Chinese people's struggle for freedom and national independence.

The identity of the fundamental interests and goals of the Soviet and Chinese people is also manifest in the first decade after the founding of the People's Republic of China. The two countries closely cooperated in the cause of building a socialist foundation in China. China's activists and newspapers pointed out on more than one occasion that cooperation with the Soviet Union was one of the most important factors that had enabled China to advance rapidly in building socialism. Even in the most complicated periods, the CPSU and the Soviet Government have never forgotten that the long-range and fundamental interests of the Soviet Union and China are identical. Therefore, they have done everything possible to check the process of deterioration of relations between the two countries.

The Soviet Union wants to improve Soviet-Chinese relations. This is not just an expedient measure, but is determined by the Soviet Union's principled international policy. The Soviet Union has never threatened China. It has never made territorial or any other demands on China. The Soviet Union is prepared to improve Soviet-Chinese relations without any preconditions.

The USSR put forward some important proposals as early as in the 1960's, and these proposals, such as holding a summit meeting, concluding a treaty on the non-use of force and nonaggression, signing documents governing the principles of the Soviet-Chinese relations, have also been repeatedly discussed by this station. Moreover, Soviet organizations and officials at various levels have also proposed to the Chinese authorities the reinstatement of the service of repairing Soviet ships in Chinese shipyards, the signing of long-term trade agreements, the reinstatement of the import of complete sets of equipment and the reinstatement of cooperation in health care as well as cooperation between Soviet and Chinese science academies and friendship associations, and the exchange of reporters of newspapers of the central authorities.

In short, the Soviet Union has time and again proposed that, on the basis of respecting one another's internal affairs and on the basis of mutual benefit, a mutually acceptable agreement be reached to improve the Soviet-Chinese relations. Of course, the interests of any third country should not be hurt by this agreement. This applies to the relations in the economic, scientific and cultural fields as well as in the political field.

The USSR always hopes that it can maintain good-neighborly relations with China. The USSR maintains that the possibility for the improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations really exists. Not long ago, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, said in his speech at the plenary session of the CPSU Central Committee held last November: The CPSU and the Soviet state sincerely hope to develop and improve relations with all socialist countries; this of course includes our great neighbor, the People's Republic of China.

This was the proposal put forward by the Soviet leader to normalize Soviet-Chinese relations, a proposal that resorts to reason, not prejudice. This reflects the (?sincerity) of the CPSU and all Soviet people and their wish to look forward to the future. In the USSR, any favorable response from China to this proposal will be greatly heeded.

Emphasis on Sincerity

OW030527 Moscow in Mandarin to China 1230 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Report on talk by Solntsev, member of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society, and a responsible person of the Ministry of Education -- date not given -- in Russian fading to Mandarin translation]

[Excerpts] Comrade Solntsev said: As mankind is ushering in 1983, in the name of the Central Board of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society and the entire membership of the society, I extend warm New Year greetings to the entire working people of China and wish them happiness and new successes in the New Year. As we greet the new year, we usually recall the road we have traversed in the past and look into the future with hope.

Speaking at the solemn Moscow ceremony marking the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, Comrade Andropov, secretary general of the CPSU Central Committee, said: The road traversed by the Soviet Union in the past 60 years constitutes an entire epoch in itself. It is probable that history has never seen such rapid progress from backwardness, misery, and ruin to a mighty, modern great power with an extremely high level of culture and a constantly climbing living standard.

Comrade Solntsev continued: Our highest aim has always remained unchanged: that is, building communism and safeguarding peace. The two aspects of this aim are inseparable. The CPSU and the Soviet Government will do their utmost to ensure that the Soviet people live in peace, consistently adhere to the policy of maintaining friendly relations and cooperation with the people of other countries, resolutely strike back at the schemes of reactionary forces and take effective measures to curb the arms race and strive for disarmament.

Comrade Solntsev continued: The CPSU and the Soviet Union sincerely want to develop and improve relations with China. Their principled stand on the question of Soviet-Chinese relations has been expounded at the 24th, 25th and 26th congresses of the CPSU held in 1971, 1976 and 1982. It was pointed out in the documents of these congresses that improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations accords with the long-term interests of the cause of socialism, the freedom of the people of all countries and world peace. The CPSU declared at its 26th congress that the Soviet Union has always sought to (?improve relations) with the PRC and wishes to establish relations with China on a good-neighborly basis. These proposals for normalizing Soviet-Chinese relations are still in effect, just as our friendly feelings for the Chinese people have remained unchanged.

Comrade Solntsev said: The Soviet people support the policy of the CPSU and the Soviet Union toward China.

In conclusion, Comrade Solntsev said: Dear friends, please allow me to extend the Soviet people's friendly feelings for the Chinese people and one again wish the entire Chinese working people peace, happiness, prosperity, and new successes in economic construction. May the friendship between the Soviet Union and China last forever.

PRC COACH ATTENDS MOSCOW ICE HOCKEY MEETING

OW241435 Moscow in Mandarin to Southeast Asia 1230 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] (Song Mingxiong), a Chinese ice hockey coach told newmen in Moscow that Soviet experts have shared their best and most advanced achievements in the theory and practice of ice hockey with Chinese coaches. He attended an international discussion meeting for ice hockey coaches sponsored by the USSR Olympic Committee and the USSR Ice Hockey Association at the request of the International Olympic Committee. The meeting was held in accordance with the Olympic principle of unity. Experts from 20 countries in Asia, Europe and Australia attended the meeting. (Song Mingxiong) said: The participants in this meeting analyzed all the matches in the international ice hockey tournament for the IZVESTIYA prize held in Moscow in the past few days. Famous Soviet coaches (names indistinct] presided over the discussion meeting. Many of them were old acquaintances of mine. As early as 1959, I visited Moscow with the Chinese youth team. At that time, Soviet experts helped us improve our skills. This assistance was selfless.

DAILY CITED ON JAPAN'S LINKS WITH NATO

LD310948 Moscow TASS in English 0743 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo December 31 TASS -- The ruling circles of Japan go along the lines of widening cooperation with the aggressive bloc of NATO. The newspaper SANKEI SHIMBUN reports today that the Japanese Ministry of Foreign Affairs has taken a course towards "active participation in consultations and conferences held within the framework of the North Atlantic bloc". The Foreign Ministry's leaders explain this step by the "need to strengthen solidarity and accord in the Western camp."

The programme worked out by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs envisages, in particular, participation of Japanese representatives in sessions of NATO's economic committee which deals with the elaboration of policy with regard to socialist countries. According to SANKEI SHIMBUN, this question will be discussed during a tour of West European countries by Shintaro Abe, Japanese minister of foreign affairs. The tour begins on January 2, next year.

Tokyo does not intend to limit itself to cooperation with the Atlantists only in the elaboration of economic strategy. The Japanese Government also presses for joint consultations with the political committee of NATO and discusses the question of Japan's actual participation in the political system of that bloc.

JAPAN READY TO SUPPLY MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TO U.S.

LD311010 Moscow TASS in English 0817 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Tokyo December 31 TASS -- Japan is ready to provide the United States with all types of military technology available even in the event of the USA's entering into a direct armed conflict. The KYODO TSUSHIN NEWS AGENCY reports today that this decision was taken here at a conference of the leaders of a number of ministries and departments of the country. Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone will officially notify the U.S. Administration of the decision during his visit to Washington in January 1983.

YOMIURI SHIMBUN stresses that this virtually means Tokyo's departure from the course which it earlier proclaimed towards renunciation of the export of weapons and military technology. The newspaper AKAHATA points out in this connection that the Japanese Government's decision turns the country into a direct accomplice of the Pentagon which counts on stirring up armed conflicts in various parts of the world.

SYMPOSIUM CRITICIZES U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPONS USAGE

PM311545 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS correspondent report: "Legitimate Alarm"]

[Text] Tokyo, 20 Dec -- The consequences of the barbarous chemical war which the United States waged in Vietnam and other countries of Indochina are threatening the future of the peoples of that region. This was stated with alarm by the participants in a national symposium held here of scientists studying the effect of the chemical toxins used by the Pentagon on people's health and the environment.

The report was delivered at the symposium by (Reyko Vatanuki), a well-known specialist in questions of environmental protection who visited the SRV last summer. She reported that the American military's wide-scale use of chemical weapons against the peaceful population has led to a sharp increase in infant mortality in Vietnam's rural regions and an increase in the number of births of children with mental and physical defects.

The Japanese scientists and journalists who participated in the symposium's work cited facts in their speeches attesting that not only millions of Vietnamese, Lao and Kampucheans but also many American servicemen who returned home after the end of the war are feeling the consequences of the United States' misanthropic actions.

An appeal was made at the symposium to prevent a repetition of the Pentagon's crimes and to do everything possible to ensure that the vast arsenals of chemical weapons accumulated by the United States are not used again.

FRIENDSHIP, SUPPLY OF GOODS TO DPRK NOTED

SK300937 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1130 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Reportage on Vladimir Ilich electric plant in Moscow, an organizational member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society]

[Excerpts] At the time of the celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR founding, the work of the Vladimir Ilich electric plant, where thousands of workers are employed, is characterized by the elevated spirit of the workers and lofty labor and political zeal.

The fact that people representing some 40 races in the Soviet Union work shoulder to shoulder at this plant called Vladimir Ilich must arouse the interest of our listeners.

Products with the trade mark of Vladimir Ilich are exported to some 60 world nations, including the DPRK. This year, the plant has begun to produce a series of new-type motors.

The orders from the rural workers have been successfully fulfilled. Many electric motors have been supplied to farms, livestock farms and irrigation offices.

These are the contributions that the workers of the Vladimir Ilich electric plant are making to the implementation of the Soviet (?economic plan).

The Vladimir Ilich plant is an organizational member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society.

Comrade (Parmenov), an assembler and member of the Soviet-Korean Friendship Society of the plant, says:

[Begin recording in Russian, followed by Korean translation] Dear friends: I am happy because I have the opportunity to send warm congratulations and sincere greetings to you in the name of the comrades of our plant and myself.

In his report at the Moscow celebration of the 60th anniversary of the USSR founding, Comrade Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, stressed that the relations with the fraternal nations are based on the principles of socialist internationalism, ideological unity, common objectives and comradely cooperation, and that the relations are maintained with the respect of the interest, character and tradition of each individual country.

The relations between the workers of the Soviet Union and People's Korea are also maintained on the basis of these principles.

For example, let us take a look at our plant.

For nearly 30 years, we have maintained close relations with the DPRK. Our relations with the DPRK were established at the time of the rehabilitation of the economy of the republic following the U.S. imperialists' aggression against the Korean peninsula. At that time, what the DPRK urgently needed was electric facilities.

In this connection, the Moscow workers made all efforts to supply the Korean friends with such facilities.

Thousands of electric motors with our trade marks have been installed at plants, iron works, construction sites and coal mines of the DPRK.

The DPRK Government conferred the red flag on our plant twice for successfully fulfilling the DPRK orders.

And, our cooperation continued. When the construction of an electric plant was launched in Taean, several tens of our plants's specialists and technicians were sent to the DPRK to help the Korean friends.

The friendly relations with the workers of the Taean electric plant still continue. The delegations of our two plants visit each other, letters are exchanged, and their work experience is shared.

The products of our plant are sent to many construction sites in the DPRK.

Finally, I am very pleased with the fact that the 60th anniversary of the USSR founding -- the great jubilation of the Soviet people -- is being celebrated in the fraternal countries, including the DPRK. This is proof of our firm friendship, a friendship that will be constantly consolidated and developed. [end recording]

ZINCHUK COMMENTS ON SOVIET-JAPANESE TRADE

LD311224 Moscow TASS in English 1144 GMT 31 Dec 82

["Soviet-Japanese trade" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 31 TASS -- TASS commentator Sergey Zinchuk writes:

Notwithstanding some political complexities in the path of the development of Soviet-Japanese business contacts, the volume of trade between the two countries in the outgoing year has remained at a stable level and has even somewhat grown. The tendency towards gradual increase in goods turnover between the USSR and Japan will apparently keep on in the near future as well.

So, the artificial obstacles created in recent years under Washington's pressure by the government of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japanhave not been able to prevent a certain expansion of commercial partnership between Japanese business circles and Soviet foreign-trade organizations. This is only understandable, since the two sides are equally interested in trade cooperation.

The mutually advantageous character of bilateral Soviet-Japanese trade is indicated by its characteristics. Thus, the Soviet Union supplies Japan with a wide range of products: machines, transport means, power equipment, welding and rolling-mill equipment and various raw materials. The export of lumber, sawtimber, cotton and oil account for a large share in Soviet deliveries to Japan. The deliveries are of importance for Japan, too: The import from the USSR accounts for about 15-20 per cent of the aggregate amount of Japanese purchases of timber and cotton abroad.

At the same time Soviet organizations import products of the textile, chemical and metallurgical industries and machine-building. The purchases of large-diameter pipes which are used in the construction of gas pipelines figure prominently in Soviet imports. Thus, the deliveries of a large batch of such pipes to the USSR will be completed in March 1983. Besides, an understanding in principle has been reached on the purchase of another million tons of large-diameter pipes by the Soviet Union from Japanese partners.

Japanese businessmen show striving for further development of commercial contacts with the USSR. This is illustrated in particular by the forthcoming visit to the USSR by a quite representative delegation of Japanese business circles. During the visit, scheduled for February next year, the delegation will hold talks with their Soviet colleagues on prospects for the expansion of bilateral business contacts.

There is deep conviction in the Soviet Union that development of trade-and-economic cooperation with Japan is one of the ways to achieve mutual understanding between the two countries and an important factor in the establishment of truly good-neighbourly Soviet-Japanese relations. Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, in his speech at the November plenary meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, emphasized that the USSR invariably expresses readiness for open, honest cooperation with all countries which respond with reciprocity.

KIM TAE-CHUNG SAYS U.S. SUPPORTS DICTATORS

SK291221 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 28 Dec 82

[Text] Kim Tae-chung, a leader of the South Korean opposition camp, stated: The United States is supporting many dictators in the world.

Arriving in Washington for medical treatment, Kim Tae-chung gave a press interview and stressed: My comrades-in-arms are moaning in South Korean prison cells.

He also said: Insofar as circumstances permit, I will return to South Korea.

The leader of the South Korean opposition faction has been imprisoned on the fabricated charge of instigating the disorder which swept over South Korea in 1980.

KOREAN OPPOSITION LEADER CALLS FOR FREEDOMS

SK311209 Moscow in Korean to Korea 1330 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] In an interview given to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Kim Yong-sam, former president of the New Democratic Party [NDP], stressed the need for the restoration of freedom of press and other democratic orders.

According to Kim Yong-sam, opportunity for participation in politics should be given to those old politicians who are banned from engaging in any political activity.

The South Korean opposition leader said Kim Tae-chung had been freed from house arrest, but had to leave for the United States on 28 December.

TASS STATEMENT ON AFGHANISTAN ISSUED 31 DEC

LD311616 Moscow TASS in English 1555 GMT 31 Dec 82

["TASS Statement" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 31 TASS -- In the recent period certain politicians and organs of the press, mostly in those countries which have been waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, have been disseminating all sorts of allegations about the Soviet Union's policy towards Afghanistan. In so doing, a number of officials in the United States, and not only there, grossly attack the Soviet Union and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They maliciously falsify the picture of the objective processes taking place in Afghanistan and distory the character of the internationalist assistance rendered by the Soviet Union to its friendly neighbour.

The fact that the April 1978 national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan was a result of the law-governed development of Afghan society is being deliberately ignored. That revolution expressed the will of the people, and only the people. Do not the falsifiers know all this?

At the first stage the Afghan revolution itself defended itself from forces hostile to it. But when imperialism and reaction started a large-scale intervention against Democratic Afghanistan, when armed bandit formations were sent into its territory and the people's revolutionary gains were faced with a direct threat the Government of the DRA asked the Soviet Union for assistance, including military assistance. In accordance with the Treaty of Friendship, Goodneighbourliness and Cooperation and also proceeding from the interest to ensure the security of its southern frontiers, the Soviet leadership responded positively to this request.

The Soviet Government has stated more than once that the limited military contingent has been introduced into the DRA on a temporary basis and will be withdrawn as soon as the external intervention ends. But in the ruling circles of Western and some other countries they deliberately pretend that they do not know about all this.

It would seem that those who press so for Afghanistan's sovereignty and speedy withdrawal of Soviet forces out of Afghanistan should have taken measures for the ending of the intervention. In reality the opposite is taking place. Some powers behave in such a way as if they were interested in Soviet forces staying in Afghanistan as long as possible.

It is not the Soviet Union, but imperialist powers, above all the United States of America, and some other states -- accomplices in the aggression against Afghanistan that bear a direct responsibility for the conflict situation in the area. It is precisely they who knock together bandit formations, train and arm them, supply them with up-to-date weapons. It is precisely they who send subversive and terrorist groups into Afghanistan's territory. And all this is being done against the sovereign Afghan state. By all international standards such actions are classed as aggesssion. No other definition of these actions applies.

Such is the reality and it cannot be concealed by any false statements.

The other day the United States President alleged for the umpteenth time that the Soviet Union uses chemical weapons in Afghanistan. This is a deliberate slander. It was officially refuted by the Soviet Union. It was refuted by the conclusions contained in a report drawn up by experts of a United Nations commission. Moreover, they could not have confirmed this because no facts of the use of chemical weapons by the Soviet Union either in Afghanistan or in any other area of the world exist or have ever existed.

Just as absurd are the statements by the United States Administration about the Soviet Union's aggressive intentions in Asia and in the Middle East. These statements are nothing but dirty political speculation.

Quite often attempts are being made in the United States and NATO circles to link the Afghan problem with the nature of relations with the Soviet Union. Some are using it even to undermine detente and to justify their militaristic programs.

The attempts to make the development of relations between the Soviet Union and the USA, between East and West, dependent on developments around Afghanistan cannot fail to evoke surprise and censure. At whom are these attempts directed? Do they think there that the Soviet Union will change its attitude towards Democratic Afghanistan and its legitimate government under the influence of these attempts? We will state plainly that these hopes are illusory. The Soviet Union will do its internationalist duty to the end in defending Afghanistan against foreign armed intervention.

The Soviet Union has no intention of keeping its troops in Afghanistan forever. It has clearly stated this. The limited Soviet troop contingent will be withdrawn from Afghanistan. Before that, however, foreign armed intervention in Afghan affairs must be ended and dependable international guarantees secured for the non-resumption of intervention.

The Administration of the United States, just as the governments of a number of countries neighbouring on Afghanistan, has the possibility to demonstrate in deeds rather than in words its interest in removing tension around Afghanistan. The path to political settlement is open. Its foundations consist in the proposals of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan made in May 1980 and in August 1981. The Afghan-Pakistani talks which have begun through a representative of the U.N. secretary general may bring about qualitative progress towards political settlement. For this, however, it is necessary to conduct talks in all seriousness with the Government of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

ANTI-AMERICAN RALLY HELD IN KABUL 30 DECEMBER

LD301416 Moscow TASS in English 1353 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul December 30 TASS -- "Hands off revolutionary, free and independent Afghanistan", "Down with American imperialism", "Long live the April Revolution" -- such were the slogans of a grandiose protest march today in the Afghan capital in protest against Washington's rude interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. More than 150,000 industrial and office workers, peasants, representatives of the intellectuals and clergy of Kabul marched from one of the central squares of the capital to the building of the United States Embassy. The marchers included member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan (PDPA), Chairman of the Peace, Solidarity and Friendship Organisation of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan A. Ratebzad, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the PDPA Central Committee, Secretary of the PDPA Central Committee M. Barialay, member of the PDPA Central Committee, Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers of the DRA T.A. Sarboland, officials of public and religious organisations.

A meeting was held near the embassy. Addressing the meeting, M. Barialay expressed anger and indignation at the provocative statements by representatives of the American Administration who are trying to smear the gains of the April Revolution and drive a wedge into the inviolable friendship between the Afghan and Soviet peoples. Washington's sinister propaganda, the hostile attacks against independent Afghanistan, he said, will not be able to force our people off its chosen road of building a new society.

In their speeches representatives of the religious circles of Afghanistan noted that the Afghan Muslims reject the American threats and are fully resolved to actively participate in the process of progressive socio-economic transformations in the country. They voiced full support for the policy of the PDPA and the DRA Government and firmly condemned the criminal actions of the counter-revolutionaries against the Afghan people.

Mass meetings were held today also in all the major towns of Afghanistan. The participants in these meetings wrathfully condemned American imperialism's intrigue against revolutionary Afghanistan.

PRAVDA Correspondent's Report

LD020950 Moscow TASS in English 0856 GMT 2 Jan 83

["The USA Is the Main Organiser of the Undeclared War Against the DRA" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow January 2 TASS -- President Reagan's recent speech, which is indicative of Washington's intention to increase its interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan, has given rise to indignation and a sharp rebuff on the part of broad sections of the Afghan population. A wave of protest demonstrations and meetings against the irresponsible and hypocritical statement of the head of the White House has swept Afghanistan," Oleg Kitsenko, PRAVDA"s Kabul correspondent, writes today.

A mass demonstation and a meeting took place outside the building of the U.S. Embassy in Kabul. The participants wrathfully denounced the USA as the main organiser of the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the correspondent reports. They demanded an immediate end to the armed aggression against the sovereign Afghan state.

Marches, demonstrations and meetings of protest, the correspondent goes on, were held held in Qandahar, Paktia, Nangarhar, Kabul, Parvan, Herat, Jowzjan, Balkh, Badakhshan, Baghlan, Faryab and Qonduz Provinces. Taking part in those meetings were peasants, workers, representatives of intelligentsia, tribes and clergy.

President Reagan tells a lie, asserting that his government supports the upholders of Islam in Afghanistan, Ashokullah, a prominent religious figure, said in a speech at a meeting in Jalalabad. Bandits, trained and armed by the U.S. CIA, destroy mosques and kill patriotically-minded mullahs. The USA has become the inspirer of the Israeli bloody aggression against Moslems-Lebanese and Palestinians. We clergymen-patriots are condemning President Reagan and his government for interference in our internal affairs.

PRAVDA's Kabul correspondent writes further that (Haji Kandagari), chief of Jaji Tribe, stated at a meeting in Gardez, the principal town of Paktia Province, that his tribe supports the revolutionary power and fights against sallies of counterrevolutionary bands. The head of the White House, he said, needed hypocrisy and lies in order to cover up U.S. own aggression against our people and direct U.S. participation in the criminal wars which are being fought against the people of Lebanon, El Salvador, Angola, and Namibia. Our people reject those false assertions and thank the Soviet Union for support which it renders to us in our struggle for freedom and independence.

BAKHTAR Reports

LD302202 Moscow TASS in English 2130 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul December 30 TASS -- Agency BAKHTAR reports:

Hundreds of thousands of people throughout Afghanistan organised unprecedently huge marches and mammoth rallies to voice their support to the declaration of the Government of the DRA issued yesterday in condemnation of the recent provocative anti-Afghan utterances of Ronald Reagan.

The biggest rally was held in Kabul outside the Embassy of the United States (which is the spying center of the USA here). Over two hundred thousand marchers converged here after marching through the streets chanting slogans against the adventurist war mongering policies of U.S. imperialism and Reagan administration.

The marchers included workers, peasants, members of trade unions, youth and women organisations, members of Peoples Democratic Party of Afghanistan and other working people from Kabul city.

Leading the marchers were Dr. Anahita Rateszad, member of the Politbureau of the PDPA CC, Mahmud Barialay and Zohur Razmjo, alternate members of the Politbureau of the PDPA CC, some Central Committee members and leaders of the National Fatherland Front and of other social organisations.

Addressing the protest meeting in front of U.S. Embassy, Zohur Razmjo said that today's grand protest rally signifies the deep wrath and indignation of the people of Afghanistan over the shameless intervention of U.S. imperialism and Reagan's administration in the internal affairs of the DRA.

A leading clergyman, Mawlawi Hojat who leads the Islamic Affairs Department of the DRA and is one of the leaders of National Fatherland Front in his speech on the occasion vehemently rebutted the ravings of Ronald Reagan about the imaginary danger to Islam in Afghanistan and said that there was complete religious freedom in Afghanistan. He challenged Mr. Reagan's right to talk hypocritically of Islam and humanism especially when the Black in the United States (many of whom are Muslims) are deprived of the most fundamental of human rights.

Condemning the continued criminal interference of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Afghanistan, Mahmud Barialay said that today in all cities of DRA and in every factory, school, every other enterprise and every military unit the people have risen to shower curses on U.S. imperialism, the enemy number one of the people of Afghanistan.

Describing the United States as the main culprit responsible for the massacre of women and children and other innocent people of our country, Mahmud Barialay recalled that the history of U.S. imperialism was replete with crimes against humanity. History, he said, has witnessed American crimes in Vietnam, Palestine, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Ethiopia, Laos, Kampuchea and other countries. In these countries U.S. imperialism has caused the shedding of the blood of young people, women, old men and children to appease and serve the interests of capitalists.

Barialay declared that the path chosen by the weakened Afghan nation is irreversible.

The Afghan people are marching ahead with unshakable will and determination. The Afghan nation will never bow to U.S. imperialism.

He pointed out that the whole Afghan nation supported the April Revolution and that standing on the side of Afghan revolution were all progressive and peace loving countries of the world, especially the great friend of the working people of Afghanistan, that is, the Soviet Union.

Addressing the protest rally, 'Abdol Majid Sarboland, the deputy minister of the DRA said: "We declare to U.S. imperialism that heroic people of Afghanistan, like the heroic people of Vietnam will give a shattering rebuff to the U.S. imperialism digging a deeper grave for it."

The deputy prime minister read out at the meeting the yesterday's delcaration of the Government of the DRA in condemnation of the treacherous intervention of U.S. imperialism in the internal affairs of Afghanistan. Shouting loudly and enthusiastically the participants expressed their full support to this declaration.

The march which had begun at 9 o'clock in the morning and the meeting that followed ended at 12:30 in the afternoon.

According to reports arriving from the provinces similar marches and meetings were held in all the provincial centres and district headquarters in the country including Herat, Charikar, Mazar-e-Sharif and other cities.

These marches and meetings in the provinces were attended by tens of thousands of people belonging to different walks of life.

The marchers in the capital and other cities carried with them thousands of posters and placards inscribed with revolutionary slogans and also photos of Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA CC and president of the Revolutionary Council of the DRA.

Some of the slogans chanted by the marchers were: "Down with U.S. imperialism", "Down with Reagan", "Down with CIA", "No to war in the world", "Down with war mongering and adventurist forces", "Long live anti-imperialist solidarity of the peoples of the world".

AFGHAN RELIGIOUS FIGURES REACT TO REAGAN'S VIEWS

Fadeyev Report

LD021510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 2 Jan 83

["Our correspondent" Vladimir Fadeyev report from Kabul]

[Text] The news that U.S. President Ronald Reagan recently said that his government intends to continue the undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has angered all strata of Afghan society.

At enterprises and government establishments and in the country's educational institutions, meetings are taking place at which the participants condemn these irresponsible and provocative statements, and decisively deny all the propagandist, slanderous fabrications of the master of the White House regarding Soviet-Afghan relations. Washington's actions is seen here in Afghanistan as the latest act of shameless U.S. interference in the internal affairs of an independent and sovereign state. This is what one of the leaders of the DRA Council of Ulema, Abdol Wali Hojat said at a mass meeting:

[Begin Hojat recording in vernacular with superimposed Russian translation] Reagan is already long familiar to us as a man whose name is associated with much evil and grief throughout the world. President Reagan is lavish with his love for Islam which, allegedly, is in danger in our country. What danger, one may ask? I would like to remind him of one Eastern saying: The master of the house always knows best what is taking place in it.

We know very well that in the last 4 months, and this at the very time that the Council of Ulema was chosen, the people's state allocated tens of millions of Afghans to the construction and repair of mosques. Mister Reagan, you will not find a person here who can say that the new authorities forbid him to go to a mosque

Mister Reagan, if you so want to defend Islam in our country, then tell me why Zionist Israel, with America's knowledge, could, with such impunity, commit its crimes against the peoples of Palestine and Lebanon. Muslims live there too, Muslims who are now obliged to strive for the right to find the homeland from which they were banished thanks only to your position of patronage of the aggressor. [end recording]

Well there we are. It is impossible not to go along with the latter words of a representative of the Afghan clergy. Here in the East they say that a wolf in a sheep's skin will not blend in with the flock.

Statement Issued

LD311414 Moscow TASS in English 1305 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Kabul December 31 TASS -- We representatives of ulemas, the religious figures of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA), are stating that the policy of the Government of the DRA is pursued in full accordance with the principles of the sacred religion of Islam. This is said in a statement issued here by the principal board for Islamic religion affairs and the Supreme Council of the Ulemas and Clergy of the DRA. The Government of the DRA, the statement says, strives for the ensurance of peace in the country, peace with its neighbours, and for the strengthening of peace with its neighbours, and for strengthening of peace in the whole world.

On behalf of all religious figures of the country, the Muslims of Afghanistan, the principal board for Islamic religion affairs and the Supreme Council of Ulemas and Clergy of the DRA expressed wrath and indignation over Reagan's impudent interference in the internal affairs of revolutionary Afghanistan and over the U.S. support for those who stage hostile actions against the Afghan people, against Islam.

AFGHAN CLERGY CONFIRM SUPPORT FOR REVOLUTION

PM271651 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Dec 82 Second Edition p 5

[Special correspondent O. Kitsenko dispatch: "The People Have Made Their Choice. Interviews With Religious Figures of Afghanistan"]

[Text] Kabul, December [no date] -- Mowlawi Walihojjat, chairman of the DRA Administration for Islamic Affairs, received me some days after the murder of Ahmad Sah Mas'udi, imam of Kabul's (Ziarat-i Shahi) cathedral mosque, by hired terrorists. A well-known religious figure, a member of the Supreme Council of Ulemas and Clergy and a member of the leadership of the National Patriotic Front, he was killed in his own home as he was saying his evening prayers.

"By the murder of A.Sh, Mas'udi," Wali Hojjat said "the enemies of our motherland wished to intimidate that patriotic section of the clergy which has wholeheartedly taken the side of the revolutionary government. They sought to impede the process of transition to the revolution's positions on the part of those servants of Islam who are becoming convinced in practice of the need for the changes underway in the country.

"But this process has started," Wali Hojjat continued, "and it cannot be halted. The point is that the April Revolution was welcomed by a large section of our people, including very many ministers of religion.

"Undoubtedly," my interlocutor observed, "individuals can be intimidated by the method of terror, but you can't intimidate everyone. Even in those places where the counterrevolution is still strong, many people are beginning to realize that their path is not that of counterrevolution.

Although they do not always say so openly, in their hearts they are already moving onto the side of the revolution. The same thing is happening within the clergy. This process would develop more rapidly if it were not for the outside interference in our internal affairs. After each revolution a section of the people who lose their priveleges attempt to restore the old order and does not disdain any means. The representatives of the ruling clique who fled Afghanistan have obtained support from the imperialists. A network of camps has been created on the territory of Pakistan where American 'advisers' and local reactionaries arm and train these renegades and dispatch gang after gang into our country with the aim of plunder, murder and destruction.

"Moreover, they try to accomplish all this under the banner of the defense of Islam," Wali Hujjat censoriously declared.

"Imperialist propaganda distorts the state of affairs in revolutionary Afghanistan," Dr Sayyed Afghani, chairman of the DRA's Supreme Council of Ulemas and Clergy, declared to us. "This propaganda endeavors to deceive not only the international public but also my compatriots. But, however many times it is repeated, a lie never becomes the truth. Those people whom they managed to delude and who quit the motherland are now getting to hear the truth about our new life. And an ever-increasing number of such compatriots are returning to their own homes, surmounting all obstacles. The program of the transformations which are being carried out in Afghanistan meets the aspirations and will of the overwhelming majority of our people. An ever-increasing number of people is becoming convinced of this truth. And this is why support is growing for the progressive transformations being accomplished inside the country.

"Our people have made their choice of path," Dr Afghani said. "And no hostile forces will dislodge them from it. We, the patriotic clergy, support the policy of our government. We demand with the utmost determination that the external hostile forces leave our country in peace and cease their undeclared war against our people. It is time to realize that the situation concerning Afghanistan can be regulated and tranquility in the region can be secured only by peaceful means. The proposals put forward by the DRA Government offer the most favorable opportunities for this."

BRIEFS

PROTOCOL WITH BANGLADESH -- Dacca December 27 TASS -- A Soviet-Bangladesh protocol has been signed here today, providing for reciprocal trade exchanges for 1983. It provides for a further expansion of mutually advantageous trade between the two countries. Under the protocol, Bangladesh will export to the Soviet Union jute, tea and leather-dressing products as well as knitted and sewing goods, cables and other products of national industry. Soviet supplies include machines and equipment, oil products, cotton, cast-iron and other products. [Text] Moscow TASS in English 1817 GMT 27 Dec 82 LD]

RPP NOTES U.S. NAVAL VISITS TO THAI PORT

LD311816 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in English to Asia 1330 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] A group of United States naval vessels, comprising two destroyers and a tanker, have dropped anchor at the Thai port of Phattahaya. Last month another group of American warships from the Seventh Fleet spent 5 days at that sea port. The number of calls at Thai ports by American warships has doubled of late, besides the Americans have increased the scale of their joint military exercises with the Thais and considerably expanded military supplies to that country. Washington is thus trying to increase its military presence in South-East Asia.

HENG SAMRIN ON GROWING RELATIONS WITH USSR

LD300046 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Heng Samrin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the People's Revolutionary Party of Kampuchea and chairman of the Kampuchea People's Revolutionary Council, stated that the participation of the Kampuchean delegation in the festivities marking the 60th anniversary of the foundation of the USSR represents further evidence of the steady strengthening of the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

Of particular importance for the development of Soviet-Kampuchean cooperation, Heng Samrin noted, was the meeting with Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during which the unfailing solidarity of the CPSU and the Soviet people with the Kampuchean people successfully advancing along the road of national rebirth was expressed.

Heng Samrin noted the enormous importance for strengthening peace on earth of the new initiatives of the Soviet Union set forth in the report of the Soviet leader at the festive session in Moscow.

LAO LEADERS CABLE USSR PARTY, GOVERNMENT

LD281600 Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian 1400 GMT 28 Dec 82

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Kaysone, Phomvihan and Souphanouvong, leaders of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, have sent a telegram to the CPSU Central Committee, the Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. The telegram expresses gratitude for the greetings sent on the occasion of the 7th anniversary of the country's formation.

We would like to express our conviction, the telegram states, that the traditional fraternal friendship and all-round cooperation between our two parties, states and peoples will continue to unceasingly develop and will become stronger on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, and in the interests of the peoples of our two countries and the entire socialist community.

INDONESIA'S MALIK INTERVIEWED ON USSR JUBILEE

PM311541 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Interview granted in Mocow by Adam Malik, vice president of the Republic of Indonesia, to IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov: "The USSR Is an Example for the Peoples of the East"]

[Text] While in Moscow recently, Adam Malik, vice president of the Republic of Indonesia, granted an interview to IZVESTIYA correspondent A. Akhmedzyanov in connection with the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

The 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation is an event of worldwide significance. The very fact that the Soviet Union has been in existence for 60 years, having withstood the very grim trials of the Great Patriotic War, and has grown into an economically powerful state attests to its strength and the durability of its system. The Soviet Union's strength, in my view, lies in the commonality of the destinies of the peoples which formed the USSR, in the commonality of the aims which led them to voluntarily combine in a unified state and in the social system which accords with their interests and serves as a magnetic force for others.

The USSR's formation undoubtedly influenced the development of events in remote Indonesia and the other peoples of the East, since all revolutions, wherever they take place -- in Asia, Africa or Latin America -- mutually influence each other and enrich one another with experience of the struggle for their independence. We have borrowed from the Soviet Union's experience that which helps to resolve our tasks, taking our own conditions into account.

Economic cooperation with the Soviet Union, which is conducted on a mutually advantageous and equitable basis, is of great significance for Indonesia. There are no problems here, our relations are normal. At the same time, in our view, there is still extensive unutilized potential for further increasing trade and economic cooperation between our countries. The development of this trend could help to limit the activities in the republic of multinational cartels, trusts and syndicates which exploit our mineral riches, while at the same time helping to strengthen Indonesia's economic independence. Indonesia would like to sell more to the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. We are prepared to expand our exports, particularly crude ore, in which our country is rich.

The principles on which the Soviet Union builds its economic and trade relations with developing countries help to strengthen confidence in relations among states and strengthen international peace. They lead to growth in the economic potential of underdeveloped countries, bring them up to the level of developed countries, help to balance and equalize the economies of developing countries and thereby serve to strengthen peace and prevent war.

The whole world knows of the USSR's peace-loving policy. The Soviet Union has always, particularly since the 26th CPSU Congress, persistently pursued a policy aimed at reducing the arms burden and strengthening peace. We in Indonesia are confident that peace talks will take place between the Soviet and U.S. leaders. This is very important. At the same time it is also necessary to seek other paths of mutual understanding. Evidently, we should begin by creating a climate of trust and thereby liquidate mistrust. The world's peoples expect this.

I take this opportunity to cordially and sincerely congratulate the Soviet people on the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation and to wish them further successes in all spheres of life.

FINNISH CABINET RESIGNS, NEW MEMBERS APPROVED

Resignation Submitted

LD301624 Moscow TASS in English 1538 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 30 TASS -- Finnish Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa has today submitted the resignation of his cabinet to Mauno Koivesto, president of the Finnish Republic. The resignation is caused by differences of opinion in the governmental coalition on certain items of budgetary spending which have emerged during debates on the draft state budget for 1983.

A statement of the office of the president points out that Mauno Koivisto has asked Prime Minister Sorsa "urgently to examine possibilities for the solution of the governmental crisis."

Cabinet Posts Reshuffled

LD311720 Moscow TASS in English 1500 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Helsinki December 31 TASS -- President Mauno Koivisto of Finland today approved changes in the government led by Prime Minister Kalevi Sorsa.

The cabinet reshuffle became necessary after government coalition members showed a difference of views on some issues during the discussion of the 1983 draft state budget.

Ahti Pekkala retains his post of deputy prime minister and minister of finance, Par Stenback remains foreign minister and Juhani Saukkonen -- defence minister, Arne Berner has been appointed minister for foreign trade.

FINLAND'S KOIVISTO PRAISES USSR-FINLAND RELATIONS

LD011806 Moscow TASS in English 1738 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Helsinki, January 1 TASS -- Speaking in a broadcast New Year speech today, President Mauno Koivisto of Finland highly appraised Soviet-Finnish relations. Presdient Koivisto expressed satisfaction with the fact that during his recent trip to the Soviet Union, he had met with General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Yuriy Andropov. He said that the meeting had passed in an exceptionally cordial atmosphere. The president made special accent on the large scale of Soviet-Finnish trade and economic cooperation which is, in his words, long-term in nature and accords with the interests of the people of both countries.

Mauno Koivisto stressed Finland's desire to promote positive results of the Madrid follow-up meeting on security and cooperation in Europe. He noted the exceptional significance of a positive outcome of Soviet-U.S. talks in Geneva.

Touching on the situation in northern Europe, the president said that Finland would continue to make efforts to establish a nuclear-free zone in northern Europe.

COMPARISON OF SOVIET-FINNISH COOPERATION PROTOCOL

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 19 December 1982, Morning Edition, carries on page 3 an item headlined "Course of Cooperation" which briefly outlines the contents of the joint Soviet-Finnish economic cooperation agreement signed by representatives of both governments on 17 December 1982. Comparison with the Moscow TASS English item published in the 20 December 1982 Soviet Union DAILY REPORT, page G 2, reveals the reports to be identical except for the following changes:

Paragraph 1, line 1, the IZVESTIYA version reads:

...A protocol of the 27th meeting of the standing...(replacing the number "37th" with " 27th")

Paragraph four, last line, IZVESTIYA adds the following passage:

..of industrial cooperation. The commission noted as the most promising projects of such cooperation, the joint work to design a nuclear-powered icebreaker and automatic telephone stations, to modernize pulp and paper combines on the territory of the USSR, and to construct a gas pipeline on Finnish territory with the aim of expanding the consumption of Soviet natural gas.

Taking part in the commission's work..(picking up last paragraph)

FRG POLITICIANS ON ANDROPOV PEACE PROPOSALS

LD311014 Moscow TASS in English 0956 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Bonn, December 31 TASS -- An influential West German politician has urged Western countries to study attentively the new Soviet peace initiatives. Helmut Rothemund, chairman of the Bavarian Land Organization of the Social Democratic Party of Germany, said in a statement in Munich: "We may not allow ourselves a light-headed approach on any proposal or idea pertaining to disarmament. Peace can be ensured only by talking with each other, not by opposing ourselves to each other."

"Millions of people," Helmut Rothemund emphasised, "are now asking: 'Shall we live in peace tomorrow?' More and more people are not only supporting the demand to put an end to the arms race, they are pressing ever more vigorously for its practical realisation." The Bavarian politician declared that the goal of the Social Democratic Party of Germany is to clear nuclear weapons from Europe.

"I was very much impressed by the news that the Soviet Union is prepared to scrap hundreds of medium-range missiles," Friedrich Wilhelm Hescher, another eminent West German politician who is a deputy (independent) of the Bundestag, said in an interview with DPA news agency. "Thereby, perhaps, prerequisites have been created for breaking the deadlock at the talks in Geneva." He said the West should study thoroughly the Soviet proposals because the matter in hand is the destiny of peace, which is increasingly jeopardised by the arms race.

KUZNETSOV HONORS SAN MARINO COMMUNISTS

LD011812 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Comrade Kuznetsov, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has presented in the Kremlin the Order of Friendship of Peoples to Ermenegildo Gasperoni, chairman of the San Marino Communist Party, and Umberto Baruli, general secretary of the San Marino Communist Party.

During this ceremony Comrade Kuznetsov noted that relations between our parties, like the relations between the CPSU and the Communist Parties of other countries, whether large or small, are based on the principles of international solidarity, equality and independence. Soviet Communists value the friendship linking the CPSU and the San Marino Communist Party, and for their part will do everything they can to further develop it.

Those who received awards cordially thanked the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for the lofty award.

ITALIAN POLICE DISPERSE ANTI-U.S. DEMONSTRATION

LD031252 Moscow TASS in English 1220 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Rome January 3 TASS -- Police dispersed a peaceable demonstration of protest against deployment of American cruise missiles on the territory of Italy. The participants in the peace march -- who came here from Catania, Sicily -- gathered in Comiso, Sicily, at the gate of the former Maliocco Military Airdrome, where the construction of a U.S. military base is under way. Hundreds of demonstrators from Italy, FRG, Britain and other West European countries declared the emphatic "no" to the insane plans of the NATO military to turn that island into the Pentagon's nuclear springboard. "Down with American missiles," "no to nuclear death" -- these slogans were chanted by the participants in the demonstration. A group of young men hoisted the slogan "a nuclear free zone" on the territory intended for missiles.

The police actions, in the course of which some demonstrators were injured, have been the cause of wrathful indignation of both the participants in the peace march and the Comiso residents, who advocate immediate termination of the construction of a U.S. nuclear base on the island.

The Catania-Comiso peace march has been yet another testimony of the growing anti-militaristic movement not only in Italy but also in the whole of Western Europe.

BRITONS HOLD PROTESTS AT U.S. MILITARY BASES

LD310946 Moscow TASS in English 0829 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] London December 31 TASS -- Pickets of demonstrators lined up in the morning today at the gates of the U.S. military base in upper Heyford, Oxfordshire. Hundreds of Britons arrived there from all over the country to protest against the presence of the Pentagon's nuclear military bases on British soil. The press reports that Washington plans to set up at the Upper Heyford base a control centre for guiding cruise missiles to targets.

Envoys from the women's peace camps at Greenham Common and Molesworth, the main bases for cruise missiles, and representatives of numerous British trade unions, office workers, students, teachers, pupils and children came to Upper Heyford to take part in the protest action.

CPSU CC SENDS CONDOLENCES ON DEATH OF FRENCH WRITER

LD242234 Moscow in French to Europe 1830 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The CPSU Central Committee has sent a telegram of condolences to the French Communist Party Central Committee on the occasion of the death of the great personality of French literature Louis Aragon, member of the French Communist Party Central Committee.

The telegram says: Louis Aragon has devoted his whole life and work to the fight for peace, freedom and friendship among peoples, against fascism and war, for progress and socialism. This noble activity was rewarded by the international Lenin prize for the promotion of peace among the nations. Aragon's ardent heart beat in unison with the heart of the working class and workers of France. His work bearing the imprint of humanism and internationalism, (?applied) to millions of men on all continents. The Soviet people highly appreciate Louis Aragon's contribution to the strengthening of friendship between the French and Soviet peoples and to the promotion of cultural exchanges between France and the USSR. He has also done much for Soviet literature being brought to the French readership. Please convey our sincere condolences to the family of the deceased.

PEACE TALKS, MIDDLE EAST SITUATIONS REVIEWED

Lebanon Talks

LD021726 Moscow TASS in English 1355 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] Beirut January 2 TASS -- The Lebanese-Israeli talks, which are held with the participation of the U.S. side, are to be resumed in Khaldah, on the southern outskirts of Beirut, on Monday. The Lebanese republic, having agreed to the talks insists on unconditional and full implementation of the U.N. Security Council's Resolutions 508 and 509, according to which Israel should immediately withdraw its interventionist troops from Lebanese soil. However, Tel Aviv, relying on U.S. support, seeks to impose upon the Lebanese side obviously unacceptable conditions and to make this sovereign Arab state sign a separate "peace treaty", putting in jeopardy Lebanon's independence, freedom and territorial integrity. Washington, demagogically talking of "normalisation" of the situation around that country, is trying to make Beirut agree to the Israeli agressors' impudent demands, and is using various means of pressure and diktat to attain those ends.

Local circles note the hypocrisy of the White House which, under the cover of verbiage about peace, is doing everything for the aggressor to derive the maximum benefit from its piratic occupation of Lebanon. It is emphasised here that it was only owing to the United States' aid and connivance that Tel Aviv was able to unleash a large-scale agression against the Lebanese republic, to seize and occupy part of its territory. The Arab press points out that Washington, which has concluded an agreement with Tel Aviv on "strategic cooperation" which is spearheaded against Arab peoples, is a direct accomplice in the Israeli intervention and bears the entire responsibility for the crimes against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples. The White House regards the current negotiations as a new stage of its Middle East policy aimed at implementing imperialist designs in the region and imposing upon Arab states the U.S. "settlement" plan the aim of which is to establish U.S. domination over their peoples.

Fes, USSR Proposals Similar

LD021012 Moscow TASS in English 0934 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 2 TASS -- The Soviet Union's approach to the problem of an all-embracing peaceful settlement in the Middle East and the principles for such a settlement approved by the all-Arab conference in Fez virtually coincide, IZVESTIYA writes today. The newspaper points out in an international review that the principles envisage as key elements Israel's withdrawal from all Arab territories occuped in 1967 and after that, and the creation of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

During a conversation with the Arab delegation, the review recalls, Yuriy Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, member of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, again reaffirmed the invariability of the principled course which the Soviet Union adheres to in Middle-East affairs. The Soviet Union, as was emphasized, has always sided and will continue to side with the just cause of Arab peoples and with their struggle against the Israeli aggression, for freedom and independence, for a just peace in the Middle East.

Therefore, the newspaper goes on, it is not fortuitous that the London TIMES, appraising the results of the talks of the Arab delegation of the "committee of seven" in Moscow, pointed out that it created "a real opportunity for wide coordinated actions of the Soviet Union and the Arab world with a view to contributing to achieving genuine peace in the Middle East."

"The region, lacerated by the sanguinary conflict which has been going on for decades already, has long been in need of peace," IZVESTIYA writes. "Opportunities have now appeared for securing wide international efforts directed towards a just and all-embracing Middle East settlement. It is necessary that the ruling circles of the USA and Israel abandon, at last, their hegemonist and expansionist aspirations and join in these common efforts, and not act contrary to them."

RPP Lauds Fes Resolutions

LD292304 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Arabic to the Arab World 1630 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] King Fahd of Saudi Arabia has declared that the Arab peoples are calling for a just and lasting peace in the Middle East and for granting Palestinians the right to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state in their own homeland. The king, who was addressing a cabinet meeting in Riyadh, praised the Arab peace plan for a settlement in the Middle East which was formulated by the Fes summit conference. He said that the plan proves that the Arabs work for the establishment of peace based on principles of justice. He pointed out that the Arab countries' views to a Middle East settlement have been conveyed to leaders of the large powers.

The delegation of the Arab seven-member committee led by Jordanian King Husayn informed the Soviet leaders of the Fes resolutions during the delegation's visit to Moscow early this month.

It is noteworthy that the Fes resolutions are compatible with the Middle East settlement plan put forward by the USSR. This fact was pinpointed with complete satisfaction during the delegation's meeting with CPSU General Secretary Andropov. This fact also provides a broad basis for the future coordination of efforts between the two sides for the establishment of a just and lasting peace in one of the most volatile and tense areas of the world.

The unity of Arab and Soviet attitudes toward the Middle East question was evident during the talks between the Arab seven-member committee and the Soviet leaders in Moscow.

There is a great difference between these results and the results of the Arab delegation's visit to Washington, where a wide gap between the American and Arab positions was markedly evident. As for London, the delegation had to cancel its visit there in view of the wide gap between the stands of both sides, which was evident from the outset.

There is nothing in common between Washington's peace efforts, which were depicted as a Middle East peace plan which President Reagan tried to impose on the Arab seven-member committee, and a true settlement in the area. The American plan ignores the basic question: Israel's complete withdrawal from the Arab territories which it unlawfully occupied in 1967 and the establishment of an independent Palestinian state under the leadership of the PLO.

As to the Soviet plan, it provides for the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from Arab territories usurped in 1967 and the guaranteeing of the legitimate right of the Palestinian Arab people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

The USSR believes that a comprehensive settlement formulated and implemented through the collective efforts of all the parties concerned including, of course, the PLO, can be the only just and lasting settlement.

Time has shown that the road of unilateral solutions, namely the road of Camp David, will only lead to the deterioration of conditions and more animosity and violence.

The unilateral talks through which the United States and Israel bring pressure to bear on the Arabs from a position of strength do not constitute an effective political instrument capable of guaranteeing a settlement in the Middle East on the basis of justice and permanence. What constitutes such an instrument is the convocation of a special international conference to be held for a settlement in the region.

In the meantime, however, consideration must be given to the fact that a settlement of the Middle East conflict cannot be achieved except through exposing American imperialist policy and that of its protege Israel and of the traitors who march along the road of deals with the enemies of the Arabs, and through the unification of the Arab efforts against that policy.

'Carnage' Linked to Camp David

LD031002 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 3 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 3 TASS -- The carnage in Lebanon was, probably, the most tragic episode in the last year's events, the newspaper PRAVDA writes today. It became a direct consequence of the Camp David accords. vivid embodiment of the so-called "strategic alliance" between Washington and Tel Aviv. The Lebanese tragedy confirmed that Camp David is directed at making short shrift of Arab countries separately, subordinating them one after another to imperialist diktat.

Commenting on the Lebanese-Israeli talks with the participation of American representatives, the newspaper recalls that Lebanon agreed to take part in them in order to achieve a total withdrawal of Israeli troops from its territory. The other side, however, emphasises other goals: creation in southern Lebanon of a buffer zone 45-50 kilometres wide, where the Israeli army would station early warning posts, and the withdrawal from the country of the remaining armed Palestinian units and Syrian troops.

The United Nations Security Council adopted last summer Resolutions 508 and 509 demanding an unconditional withdrawal of all Israeli troops from Lebanese territory. Why then start talks on the issue six months later? PRAVDA asks. The matter is that the impudent invaders, while continuing their occupation of the country's considerable part, regard the talks, conducted in Israeli gun-sights, as a convenient lever of pressure. They hope to impose on Lebanon a separate "peace treaty" patterned on Camp David, which would encroach on the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of that Arab state.

Moseyev on Palestinian Resolve

LD311006 Moscow TASS in English 0800 GMT 31 Dec 82

["Newspaper PRAVDA: The Palestinian People's Will Is Not To Be Broken -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow December 31 TASS -- The Palestinian camp of Ar-Rashidiyah located in Lebanon's south became one of the first victims of the Israeli invaders that intruded into Lebanese territory in June this year, Rafail Moseyev, PRAVDA's Beirut correspondent, writes in the newspaper today. The camp once provided shelter for 12,000 refugees. Today Ar-Rashidiyah exists actually only on the geographical map.

There is not a single complete building in the camp. Houses, schools and hospitals have been reduced to ruins. What survived shells and bombs was then pulled down by bulldozers. Upon having staged the smashing the invaders drove the camp dwellers away. Later on the tragedy of Ar-Rashidiyah would be repeated on a still larger scale in Sabra and Shatilla, shocking the world by the monstrosity of crimes being committed by the Israeli military.

Through such barbarous methods, the correspondent points out, the Zionist leaders of Tel Aviv expected to force the Palestinians into giving up struggle for their rights and into putting up with Israeli domination.

Noting the mounting rebuff to the aggressor, the correspondent stresses: The Palestinians have proved that they can and are ready to defend their just cause, not yielding to military blackmail by Israel which is supported by the USA in every way.

Israel's plans to "solve" the Palestinian problem by force of arms, through physical destruction of the Palestinian resistance movement proved untenable. In these conditions U.S. imperialist circles, acting at one with Tel Aviv, resort to maneuverings. They would like to replace a solution to the Palestinian problem by the creation of a fictitious "autonomy". The same goal is also being served by the so-called "Reagan plan". But the PLO exposes and rejects deals which imperialist circles would like to conclude behind the back of the Palestinian people, the article emphasizes.

'ARAFAT NEW YEAR MESSAGE TO PALESTINIANS NOTED

LD011104 Moscow TASS in English 1005 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Tunis January 1 TASS -- Yasir 'Arafat, chairman of the PLO Executive Committee, has sent a New Year message to the Arab people of Palestine and all the Arab nation.

In this message he accused the American Administration of having planned Israel's aggression against Lebanon, supplying the Israeli criminals with modern arms and turning Lebanese soil into a proving ground for testing up-to-date military equipment. All this is being done in order to make the Middle East region obey Washington's diktat.

Y. 'Arafat said the Arab people of Palestine were determined to carry forward their struggle for their legitimate rights, including the right to self-determination and to the establishment of an independent national state.

Yasir 'Arafat urged all peace loving people in the world to support the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine.

TASS REPORTS 'ARAFAT INTERVIEW ON REAGAN PLAN

LD301516 Moscow TASS in English 1444 GMT 30 Dec 82

[Text] Madrid December 30 TASS -- The chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organisation Yasir 'Arafat has sharply criticised the so called "Reagan plan" for the Middle East. In an interview to the Spanish newspaper DIARIO-16 he stressed that this plan ignored the main demands of the Palestinian people: the right to return to its home, the right to self-determination and the creation of an independent state.

He rejected Washington's position in this question and stated that the United States was giving the Israeli aggressor military, political, economic and diplomatic support. It is Israel, Yasir 'Arafat noted, that is guilty of the massacre of the peaceful inhabitants of the Sabra and Shatilla Palestinian camps.

IZVESTIYA CRITICIZES BUSH'S AFRICAN TOUR

PM311523 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Dec 82 Morning Edition p 5

[F. Konopikhan article: "Through the Eyes of a Neocolonialist"]

[Text] At the American employers institute recently U.S. Vice President G. Bush shared his impressions of his tour of seven African countries. What, then, did Washington's emissary, whose tour the African press rightly perceived as an attempt to whitewash the current U.S. policy aimed at the all-around development of relations with the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, see in Africa?

It is hard to say what there was more of in Bush's speech: hypocrisy or self-assurance. For, despite that fact that in literally all the African capitals which he visited during his tour, he had to assure people that the so-called "constructive ties" with Pretoria do not signify Washington's support for the regime of apartheid, he did not say a word about the indignation aroused by the U.S. alliance with the racists of South Africa. Bush also dissembled when he maintained that he had no disagreements with the African leaders regarding the principle of independence for Namibia -- for his attempt to impose on the African states Washington's viewpoint that the Namibia problem supposedly cannot be resolved without the withdrawal of Cuban servicemen from Angola ended in total failure. It was pointed out to the American visitor that this is precisely what the Republic of South Africa is striving for in order to then occupy Angola together with the reactionary anti-Angolan grouping of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola. As the Zambia DAILY MAIL wrote, free Africa cannot consent to Namibia's imaginary independence and the simultaneous colonization of Angola.

But, to listen to the vice president, it turns out that the Africans are only waiting for advice from Washington and "seeking an example which they could follow." Bush, it is true, was forced to admit fleetingly that African countries want to be respected as sovereign states. With regard to criticism of U.S. African policy Bush urged his audience not to yield to their first impression of this "rhetoric." "Beneath these layers of publicly expressed disdain there lies a desire for partnership with the United States, and I would even go further and say that it borders on enthusiasm," Bush declared with oratorical zeal, evidently reckoning that his listeners, who are not yet experienced in the niceties of international relations, would not notice the obvious juggling.

Why, then, did the U.S. vice president pass off what he desires as reality and perpetrate, to put it mildly, an aberration in assessing the results of his visit? The personal factor undoubtedly plays a definite role here. Not every politician has the courage to admit that his mission ended in a "total fiasco," as the Voice of the Congolese Revolution Radio called the results of his African tour. However, there is something more in G. Bush's statements. In them one senses the self-assurance of a colonialist. Criticism? Take no notice: They have tremendous economic difficulties, and without us they will not pull through -- this is the essence of his statement. Hence stems the Washington Administration's political line on the African Continent -- to ignore the will of young independent states and sacrifice them to U.S. strategic interests. In order to involve Africa, in the crusade against the socialist countries the vice president is trying to set the African leaders against the Soviet Union and discredit Soviet aid to developing countries. Here, too, he could not manage without balatant juggling. What was the worth, for example, of the orator's allegation that, in the opinion of Africans, it is not the Soviet Union but the United States that is helping to maintain peace. The American traveler's "revelation" that "the Russians have been driven" out of Guinea struck a really odd note. How the students of the polytechnical institute in Conakry, who invited numerous Soviet teachers helping them to assimilate knowledge to their rally devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation, for example, would have laughed at those words. What would the Guineans working side by side with Soviet specialists on the extraction of bauxites, on construction projects and in hospitals say on learning of this statement?

Like geography, memory is the present American Administration's weak point. Only recently an American spokesman described the Nonaligned Movement as "immoral," but now Bush says that it is "a good thing." Just over 1 year ago at the meeting of leaders of a number of developing and capitalist states in the Mexican city of Cancun, U.S. President Reagan tried to foist capitalism on them as the only means of resolving economic problems. But now the vice president maintains that Washington does not demand that other countries copy the United States and agree with it in everything. Let us be thankful for small mercies!

But if Washington cherishes the illusion that representatives of the administration can mislead Africans regarding true U.S. intentions in Africa by playing with propaganda words, it is deluding itself. The public of the continent is once again seeing for itself that the policy of American imperialism is consistent only in its support for their worst enemy -- the racist Pretoria regime -- in its plundering of Africa's resources and in the colonial oppression of its peoples. Even during his tour Bush emphasized that despite protests even from American friends in Africa, the United States does not intend to change its course with regard to Namibia where the apartheid regime rules the roost. "This is our policy," he declared at a Nairobi press conference, "and we intend to continue to keep to it." By organizing the piratical attack on Lesotho, the racists immediately demonstrated that they correctly understood their transatlantic patrons.

In his speech to the audience of businessmen the U.S. vice president involuntarily lifted slightly the veil over what the African peoples can expect from Washington. "The softer tone is in no way a portent of a softer stick," he emphasized. These words express U.S. imperialism with its gamble on strength and its desire for diktat. However, the American politicians who look on the African Continent with the eyes of neocolonialists must understand that the times of the rule of the stick in Africa have gone never to return, and the peoples who have achieved independence will sweep aside all the obstacles standing in the way of final victory over racism and other forms of oppression.

U.S., RSA OPPOSE DECOLONIZATION OF NAMIBIA

LD292052 Moscow TASS in English 1405 GMT 29 Dec 82

[Text] Washington December 29 TASS -- Washington has reaffirmed its intention to railroad the idea of R. Reagan on linking the settlement of the Namibian problem with the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola. The representative of the Department of State A. Romberg cynically stated here that the early implementation of Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council on the granting of independence to Namibia was possible only on condition that Cuban troops be withdrawn from the Angolan territory.

By deliberately putting forward all kinds of artificial "conditions" in connection with the Namibian question, the U.S. and South Africa actually do not want the decolonisation of Namibia to be put into practice. The commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces of South Africa, K. Viljoen, openly stated in Pretoria recently that South Africa is not going to withdraw its troops from Namibia in 1983. The general boasted that the South African Army was capable of keeping that country under military control for a long time to come.

Yaounde December 29 TASS -- France categorically rejects any linkage between the granting of independence to Namibia and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, said Claude Cheysson, minister of external relations of France, who visited Cameroon. He maintains that Resolution 435 of the U.N. Security Council on Namibia is the only acceptable basis for the settlement of the Namibian problem.

JOINT MOZAMBIQUE-CUBAN COMMUNIQUE RELEASED

LD310958 Moscow TASS in English 0855 GMT 31 Dec 82

[Text] Maputo December 31 TASS -- TASS correspondent Valentin Osipov reports: Mozambique and Cuba reject any attempts to link the granting of independence to Namibia to the withdrawal of Cuban internationalist troops from Angola. This is said in a joint Mozambican-Cuban communique on the visit to the People's Republic of Mozambique of Juan Almeida Bosque, deputy chairman of the Council of State of the Republic of Cuba, which was circulated here by AIM news agency.

The communique described the U.S. insistance on this linkage as an imperialist intrigue contravening the U.N. Security Council's Resolution 435. As long as Namibia continues to be illegally occupied by the racist regime of the Republic of South Africa, and as long as apartheid continues to exist in South Africa, the communique emphasised, the peoples of that region will continue to be deprived of peace and prosperity.

Both sides condemned South Africa's stubborn opposition to the U.N. plan of granting independence to Namibia and reiterated their support to the liberation struggle of the Namibian people led by SWAPO, their sole lawful representative.

Both sides also declared their backing to the struggle of the African National Congress (ANC) of South Africa, and denounced the recent bloody raids of racist-ruled South Africa on Maseru against African refugees and citizens of Lesotho.

The Cuban side noted the courage of the Mozambican people in the struggle against armed bands which are trained, funded and sent into Mozambique by the Pretoria regime.

The Mozambican side reaffirmed its support to Cuba's demand that the naval base in Guantanamo, a part of Cuban territory occupied by the United States contrary to the will of the Cuban people, should be returned to it without any conditions.

The communique called for a durable and just peace in the Middle East through the pull-out of Israeli troops from all occupied Arab territories, and the implementation of the legitimate rights of the Arab people of Palestine, including their right to set up an independent state.

Both sides declared their allegiance to the principles and aims of the Nonaligned Movement and expressed support to the forthcoming nonaligned summit conference in New Delhi.

CPSU CC GREETS ETHIOPIAN PARTY CONGRESS

LD021734 Moscow TASS in English 1618 GMT 2 Jan 83

[Text] Moscow January 2 TASS -- The CPSU Central Committee has sent fraternal greetings to the delegates to the second congress of the Commission for Organising a Party of the Working People of Ethiopia (COPWE).

"The Soviet Communists," the message says, "Regard with sincere sympathies the COPWE efforts aimed at strengthening the national independence and economic sovereignty of Ethiopia, at raising the people's living standard, and at creating in the country a working people's party guided by the theory of scientific socialism. We are convinced that your congress will become a significant landmark on the way to the solution of these major tasks of the Ethiopian revolution."

ACTIVITIES, APPEARANCES OF LEADERS, 20 OCT-27 DEC

Grishin Presents Awards

LD272016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpts] The Moscow Ordzhonikidze Machine Tool Production Association has been honored with the Order of October Revolution for its great contribution to the development of machine tool building in the USSR, for equipping the industry with highly automated metal working equipment and production and for the successes achieved.

A festive meeting devoted to awarding the order took place here today. Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom, addressed the meeting.

He cordially greeted those employed in the enterprise, wished them new successes at work and presented the collective with the fatherland's award. Participants in the meeting enthusiastically adopted a letter to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers. On the same day, Comrade Grishin presented orders and medals of the USSR to the most outstanding workers of the association.

Solomentsev Presents Cultural Awards

LD272300 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1830 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpt] Addressing the winners of 1982 state prizes for literary, artistic and educational achievements, Mikhail Sergeyevich Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, cordially congratulated those whose creative contribution to the development of Soviet culture has been rightly recognized and rewarded with the prizes of Russia. He expressed his conviction that the prizewinners and all members of creative intelligentsia who have been granted awards in the republic on this occasion would continue to use their inspired efforts to help the party in the building of communist society.

Solomentsev Accepts Red Banner

LD271510 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Today in Moscow a meeting is being held of RSFSR workers in industry, agriculture, construction, transport, and services. It has discussed the results of socialist competition to mark the USSR's 60th anniversary and tasks related to further developing it in order to raise production efficiency and the quality of work, and for the successful implementation of plans for the economic and social development of the republic during 1983 and the 11th 5-Year Plan.

At the meeting RSFSR representatives were awarded the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU all-union Komsomol Central Committee. The award is in honor of the republic's successes in economic and cultural construction, and to mark the jubilee of our state. Sincere gratitude to the party and government for the award was expressed by Comrade Solomentsev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers. [Moscow Domestic Service in Russian at 1300 GMT on 27 December, in a report on the RSFSR workers meeting, notes that "the banner was presented by Baybakov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee."]

Gapurov Presents Banner Order

GF271820 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1645 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Text] Tashauz -- The oblast's workers made a good showing during the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan period. The state received many agricultural and livestock products from them. The workers of industrial enterprises, transport, construction and communications did well in achieving the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 22d Congress of the Turkmen Communist Party.

For its success in the republican socialist emulation in honor of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the Tashauz Oblast has been declared victorious and awarded the Order of the Red Banner by the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers, the Turkmen Trade Union Council Central Committee and the republic's Komsomol Central Committee. A ceremonial meeting marking the party award was held today. The award was presented by Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee. He cordially congratulated the oblast's workers on victory in socialist emulation and wished them robust health and further labor achievements. He expressed assurance that the Tashauzers will make a valuable contribution to realizing the food program and to fulfilling the historical decisions of the party [CPSU] Congress and the May and November 1982 CPSU Central Committee plenums.

Atayev, first secretary of Tashauz Obkom; Muradov, director of [words indistinct] kolkoz in (Tashkinskiy) Rayon and hero of socialist labor; and others voiced warm gratitude to the party and government. They promised that the oblast's workers will achieve further success in the economic and cultural construction in the coming third year of the 5-year plan period.

Banner Order to Samarkand City

GF271432 Tashkent Domestic Service in Russian 1315 GMT 27 Dec 82

[Excerpt] For its results in the all-union socialist emulation for the appropriate response to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Komsomol Central Committee have awarded Samarkand city the Order of the Red Banner. The high award was presented to the city's representatives during a ceremony today.

Romanov Addresses Leningrad Meeting

LD242044 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] The people of Leningrad, together with all the Soviet people, are greeting the glorious jubilee, the 60th birthday of the union of equal republics, with shock labor. Socialist pledges have been successfully met, and the further growth of the economy has been assured.

In the city on the Neva a solemn session of the Leningrad Gorkom and obkom, and of the oblast and city Soviets of People's Deputies, was held today. Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningrad Gorkom, delivered a report. With the whole country, Leningrad is proceeding along glorious creative roads. Describing the events of the transformation, the rapporteur stressed that a qualitatively new step in the cause of increasing production efficiency and the acceleration of scientific and technical progress has been made in the last decade. High rates of growth of production volume and of labor productivity were ensured.

The example of Leningrad Oblast, he said, clearly shows the huge changes taking place in the agrarian sector of the country. The social program is also being consistently implemented. In the postwar period the housing stock of the city has almost trebled, and the face of the villages has been radically changed. The workers of the city and oblast look to the future with optimism because the party is leading the Soviet people onward along the sole, correct Leninist course. This general line, the purposeful practical work of the CPSU Central Committee, is wholeheartedly endorsed and unanimously supported by the people of Leningrad.

Demichev, Kapitonov at Oblast Session

LD241426 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 24 Dec 82

[Text] A festive session of the Moscow CPSU Obkom and the Moscow Oblast Soviet of People's Deputies devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR was held today in the Hall of Columns of the House of Unions. In the Presidium were Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; Comrade Ruben, party veterans, leading workers from industry and agriculture, cultural and scientific figures and military chiefs. Also in the presidium were foreign guests who have come to our country to celebrate the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

An honorary Presidium consisting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo was elected with enthusiasm. Comrade Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Obkom, spoke at the festive session. Following the Leninist tradition, he said, in the days when we are celebrating our State's jubilee, Soviet people are not only summing up the results of what has been done but are also concentrating attention on the tasks which have not been resolved. The party teaches us not to rest on what has been achieved but to implement persistently the plans which have been mapped out. There is much to be done in Moscow Oblast too in stepping up the intensification of production and increasing its efficiency, introducing the achievements of science and technology, improving the situation in capital construction and consolidating state and labor discipline. One of the central tasks is to implement the measures which have been mapped out to increase production of agricultural produce. The Soviet experience in creating a multinationality socialist state and building a developed socialist society by common efforts and experience in successfully resolving the nationalities question, Comrade Konotop stressed in conclusion, has received worldwide recognition and has an enormous effect on the peoples' struggle for their social and national liberation.

Representatives of labor collectives of the Moscow area who spoke at the session talked about the successes of the oblast's workers in the jubilee year. Foreign guests brought greetings to the session which were warmly welcomed by those present. The participants in the festive session adopted with enthusiasm a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the USSR Council of Ministers.

Demichev Attends Musician's Funeral

LD231540 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1300 GMT 23 Dec 82

[Excerpts] Today Moscow paid last respects to one of the greatest Soviet musicians, Leonid Borisovich Kogan, People's Artist of the USSR, Lenin Prize winner and professor at the Moscow State Tchaikovsky Conservatory. The great hall of the conservatory is in funeral garb.

In the guard of honor are Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and USSR minister of culture; Comrade Shauro, chief of the Culture Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and prominent arts figures. The funeral took place at Novodevichye Cemetery.

Shevardnadze, Demirchyan Books Published

PM271155 Moscow SELSKAYA ZHIZN in Russian 21 Dec 82 p 3

[TASS report: "Published by Political Literature Publishing House"]

[Text] A book entitled "Soviet Georgia" [Sovetskaya Gruziya] by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, has been published.

It tells of the great transformations wrought in the republic throughout the years of Soviet power. The author reveals the impressive achievements of real socialism in the conditions of the multinational state and demonstrates how the Leninist friendship of the USSR's peoples is an important factor in the flourishing and drawing together of our country's nations and ethnic groups. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

A book by K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, entitled "Soviet Armenia" [Sovetskaya Armeniya] is devoted to the sunny republic in the south of the country.

Using vivid examples it demonstrates how, thanks to the consistent implementation of the Leninist nationalities policy, Armenia has been transformed during the years of Soviet power into a highly developed socialist republic with a powerful economy and an advanced science and culture. The book tells how, together with all the country's peoples, the working people of the republic are implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the May (1982) plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. The book is published by the Political Literature Publishing House.

Rashidov Praises Uzbek's Skilled Workers

GF221510 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 21 Dec 82

[Text] Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, said in his address at the recent jubilant joint meeting of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek Supreme Soviet dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union in Tashkent that one of the greatest achievements of the Uzbek SSR is the increase of numbers in the ranks of the workers class. The workers class is the most advanced class in the community, it organizes the most modern methods applied in toil and is the defender of communist ideology and new psychology.

At the time of the establishment of the Soviet Union, that is to say 60 years ago, there were only 20,000 [skilled] workers in Uzbekistan. Currently, there are over 3.5 million skilled workers in the economic field. The majority of this figure is made up of representation of local peoples.

Leaders at 20 Dec Wreath-Laying

LD201808 [Editorial Report] Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian in the Vremya newscast at 1400 GMT on 20 December reports on wreath-laying ceremonies at the Lenin Mausoleum and at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier in Red Square today.

The announcer says the ceremonies are attended by "General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee Comrade Andropov; CPSU Central Committee Politburo Members Aliyev, Gorbachev, Grishin, Gromyko, Kunayev, Pelshe, Romanov, Tikhonov, Ustinov, Chernenko and Shcherbitskiy; Candidate Members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo Demichev, Dolgikh, Kiselev, Kuznetsov, Ponomarev, Rashidov, Solomentsev and Shevardnadze; and CPSU Central Committee Secretaries Zimyanin, Kapitonov, Rusakov and Ryzhkov."

The opening shot provides a side view of the leaders approaching the mausoleum. The first group comprises, from nearest the camera, Andropov, Chernenko, Tikhonov and Gromyko. The next group comprises, from nearest the camera, Grishin, Ustinov and Kuznetsov. The camera cuts to show a large wreath borne by soldiers, followed by the first group, comprising from left to right, Andropov, Chernenko, Tikhonov and Gromyko; the second group comprising, from left to right, Grishin, Ustinov and Kuznetsov. The group behind includes Romanov and Gorbachev but the remaining figures cannot be discerned. The camera then shows a rear view of figures entering the mausoleum.

Immediately following this shot the announcer says that a wreath was also placed at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, while the camera shows a wreath being borne by soldiers and followed by the leaders. The first group comprises, from left to right, Ustinov, Chernenko, Andropov, Tikhonov and Gromyko. The position of leaders in the following groups cannot be clearly discerned. The leaders salute as the national anthem is played. While facing the wreath on a pedestal by the eternal flame, the first group is now seen to comprise, from left to right, Grishin, Ustinov, Chernenko, Andropov, Tikhonov and Gromyko. The final shot shows troops marching past the leaders who are seen in a long-range shot and cannot be individually identified.

Rashidov Addresses Uzbek Communists

GF210436 Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 19 Dec 82

[Text] Addressing the jubilant joint convocation of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee and the Uzbek Supreme Soviet dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Soviet Union, Sharaf Rashidov, first secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee, said that cotton constitutes the main field in agriculture, the main source of Uzbek (?development) and the international [word indistinct] of the Uzbek people.

At time of the establishment of the Soviet Union in 1922, only a total of 37,000 tons of cotton were being grown. However, for the last 3 years, the Uzbek people have grown over 6 million tons of cotton annually. The achievements of Uzbekistan are the result of the cooperation and aid among the Soviet people.

Arkhipov, Grishin at Banner Presentation

PM211349 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Dec 82 Second Edition p 2

[TASS Report: "Banner Presentation"]

[Text] On 14 December a ceremonial meeting was held in the House of Unions Hall of Columns devoted to the presentation to Moscow of the Challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee--the Muscovites have achieved good results in the all-union socialist competition for a fitting greeting to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

On the instructions of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee, I.V. Arkhipov, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, warmly congratulated those present and all Muscovites on their great labor victory and to the applause of those assembled presented the Challenge Red Banner to representatives of the capital.

The meeting was addressed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

On behalf of the party gorkom, the Moscow Soviet, and the Communists and all working people of the city, he expressed heartfelt thanks to the party Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee for their high assessment of Muscovites' labor and their constant concern for the capital's socioeconomic development and its transformation into a model communist city. V.V. Grishin stressed that the Moscow workers' high degree of political maturity, their deep understanding of their patriotic and international duty and their devotion to the ideals of communism are visibly manifested in the desire to worthily greet the glorious jubilee.

The meeting noted that the presentation of the Challenge Red Banner to Moscow and the award of similar banners to Krasnopresnenskiy and Perovskiy Rayons and to over 100 of the capital's leading collectives oblige Muscovites to work even better, to make fuller use of reserves and to struggle actively against shortcomings, as required by the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum.

Mention was made of the Muscovites' determination to mount socialist competition even more widely for the successful completion of the second year of the 5-year plan and to mark with shock work the citywide communist subbotnik in honor of the USSR's 60th anniversary.

Grishin Addresses Moscow Conference

PM230807 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 11 Dec 82 p 2

[Unattributed report: "Construction Workers' Important Tasks"]

[Excerpts] A conference, attended by party committee and bureau secretaries, economic leaders of Moscow Gorispolkom main administrations, ministries and departments, construction and planning organizations, enterprises in the construction materials industry and the construction industry, transport and client organizations and also party raykom secretaries and rayispolkom chairmen, was held yesterday at Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

The conference participants discussed the results of the fulfillment of the capital construction plan in the city in the first 11 months of the year, progress in assimilating capital investments and also tasks to fulfill the 1982 plans and socialist pledges.

V.V. Grishin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, spoke at the conference.

Shevardnadze at Georgian Party Session

LD111908 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1400 GMT 11 Dec 82

[Text] A solemn session of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee and the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet devoted to the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR took place in Tbilisi today. The rapporteur Comrade Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, and those who delivered speeches noted that all that has been achieved by the republic, which has four times been awarded medals in its social development, was the result of the persistent implementation of the behests of Vladimir Ilich Lenin, the nationalities policy of the party and the mighty community of the peoples of our country. A solid material base has become the foundation making possible the harmonious development of the spiritual culture of the Georgian people and of all nations and ethnic groups who form the population of Georgia. The Abkhaz and Adzhar Autonomous Republics have achieved an unprecedented development, as has the South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast.

At the solemn session the Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the VLKSM [Komsomol] Central Committee, was presented to the republic to keep in perpetuity. The Georgian SSR has been awarded this for its success in all-union socialist competition and to mark the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR.

Aliyev, AUCCTU's Shalayev Meet

PM241613 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 26 Oct 82 p 1

[AZERINFORM report: "Comrade S.A. Shalayev's Visit to Azerbaijan"]

[Excerpts] AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev visited Azerbaijan from 20-24 October. He met with leaders of the republic's trade union organs, where he heard reports on the work of the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council and republic trade union committees and oblast trade union councils in the fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 17th congress of the country's trade unions. Comrade Shalayev expressed the wish that the republic's trade unions should continue to step up the standard of organizational, ideological and educational activity within labor collectives and to achieve successes in implementing the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the speeches at the Baku ceremonies.

At a talk between G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, and S.A. Shalayev, there was a discussion of questions of the further development of sanatorium and health resort work and the implementation of a broad program of health resort construction in Azerbaijan in the light of the tasks set by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev during his visit to Baku.

Comrade S.A. Shalayev was accompanied on his trip to the enterprises by G.N. Seidov, chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers, and L.Kh. Rasulova, chairman of the Azerbaijan Trade Union Council.

Romanov at Leningrad Arts Exhibition

PM301603 Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 19 Nov 82 p 1

[LENTASS report: "Fraternal Republic's Art"]

[Excerpt] For exactly a month Leningrad's central exhibition hall was given over to works of painting, sculpture, drawing, decorative, practical and national art of the Soviet Ukraine. More than 1,000 works reflecting the stages of our motherland's revolutionary transformation, the Soviet people's selfless labor and the liberator people's feat of arms were in the exhibition, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. The exhibition provoked great interest and was visited by tens of thousands of Leningraders and visitors to the city.

Yesterday the following familiarized themselves with the exhibition: G.V. Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Leningrad Obkom; L.N. Zaykov, V.G. Zakharov, Yu.F. Solovyev and V.Ya. Khodyrev, CPSU Obkom Bureau members; A.F. Dubov and T.I. Zhdanova, Leningrad Gorkom secretaries; N.G. Yeliseyeva, deputy chairman of Leningrad Gorispolkom; and responsible party and soviet workers.

Demirchyan at Yerevan Meeting

GF220540 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 30 Nov 82 p 2

[Speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian SSR Communist Party Central Committee, at a meeting in Yerevan on 29 November to mark the Order of Lenin presentation to Yerevan]

[Excepts] Dear Comrades. Today is a joyous day in the lives of Yerevan citizens and all the Armenian people. A new bright page is being written in the history of our Yerevan. Because of its services to the revolution, and the establishment and reinforcement of Soviet rule in Armenia, its contribution to the victory in the war against the fascist aggressors and the successes of the city's workers in economic and cultural construction, our republic's capital has been awarded the Order of Lenin.

At this joyous moment we express our deepest gratitude and most devoted words to the great Leninist Party of the Soviet Union, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the Soviet Government for highly appreciating the services and achievements of Yerevan workers and attention and paternal care shown for the Armenian people's progress and happiness.

It is deeply symbolic that Yerevan has been awarded with the highest gift of the republic on Soviet Armenia's birthday and prior to the great celebration of the Soviet peoples of international unity and friendship day, the 60th anniversary of the unity of the Soviet socialist republics.

Allow me to express my hearty congratulations on behalf of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, the republic's Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Council of Ministers and in my name to all the people of Armenia on the occasion of the fatherland's gift and wish you great happiness in life and further successes in work.

Yerevan citizens have many duties in the future. The inspiration of the high award stipulates the aiming of all our efforts to the successful completion of the 5-year plans, the increase of the industrial production, the acceleration of agrotechnical progress, elevation of the productivity and quality and the economization of raw materials, energy and labor resources. It is necessary to improve capital construction and rebuilding work in the city, raise the standard of the city transport and other services to the population and excel in the execution of that work. Science and culture must further develop.

The general improvement in the communist education of the workers must be executed with similar eagerness. Each worker of the capital and each Yerevan citizen must be dedicated to the great work of Lenin. He must be a constant struggling combatant for the further development of his city, republic and the great Soviet country, a man of activity and high culture, a true patriot, an internationalist, and ready anytime to protect our revolutionary achievements and multinational socialist fatherland.

Glory to the magnificent capital of Soviet Armenia, Yerevan, to its marvelous people, the patriotic workers and the achievers of material and spiritual wealth.

Long live the Soviet people, the builders of communism.

Long live our great fatherland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Glory to the Soviet Union's Communist Party, the inspirer and organizer of all our victories.

SHCHERBITSKIY REPORT AT 17 DECEMBER KIEV MEETING

LD271400 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 18 Dec 82 pp 2-3

["Along the Leninist Path of Friendship and Communist Creativity," a report by Comrade V.V. Shcherbitskiy delivered at the 17 December 1982 joint festive session of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's Supreme Soviet in Kiev, devoted to the 60th anniversary of the USSR; capitalized passages published in boldface type]

[Text] Esteemed comrades, during these remarkable days when we are marking this great and joyous holiday, the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR, our memory again turns to October 1917 and December 1922.

Only 5 years separated these great dates. Only 5 years which compressed in time, the most important social and political gains whose experience, to express it with Lenin's words, could be put on a par with development covering many centuries. During those 5 years a path was covered from the Second All-Russian Congress of Soviets, which declared Soviet rule, to the first all-Union Congress of Soviets, which founded the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

The creation of the USSR was a direct continuation of the cause of the Great October Socialist Revolution, a live embodiment of the ideas of Lenin's genius, one of the greatest achievements of the revolutionary-transforming work of our party and people. (prolonged applause)

Far-sightedly, Vladimir Ilich Lenin pointed out that the Communist Party "unites all nations of Russia into a single, great and mighty family" and that the Soviet country forms a "single, great whole."

Today, these wishes and thoughts of Lenin are especially close to us. Now, from a distant but still dear to us time when the great Lenin was alive and active, they today bring to us not only the Leninist scientific conclusion, but also the Leninist behest -- to march steadfastly along the path of friendship and fraternity of peoples (applause). We have implemented this sacred Leninist behest! (stormy applause)

The history of the Soviet Union consists of 6 decades of a truly selfless, peaceful, heroic and rallying labor of Soviet people for the motherland's benefit, and in the name of communist creativity, peace and social progress. The construction in our country of a society of developed socialism, which today personifies the highest achievements of world civilization, has become the main result of the party's and people's activities. The creation of such a society is the historical merit of all generations of Soviet people, of all nations and ethnic groups of our country. This is a real feat in the name of friendship and fraternity, well-being and humanity, and in the name of the people's happiness. (applause)

We nourish feelings of special gratitude to the veterans of our party who selflessly fought for Soviet rule and for the formation and strengthening of the USSR. Permit me to cordially greet the representatives of the glorious Leninist Guard who are present in this hall, and in their person, all veterans of our party! (applause)

We glorify the heroic working class, kolkhoz peasantry, people's intellentsia, Soviet women, our youth, servicemen of the Soviet Army and Navy and all Soviet people who have contributed their labor and intellect, their will and creative energy to the creation and strengthening of the new society, the first such society in history.

On behalf of the Ukraine Communist Party Central Committee, Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, permit me to warmly congratulate the participants in this festive session and all working people of the republic on the occasion of the all-national holidays -- the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR! (prolonged applause)

On the eve of this remarkable jubilee the Ukrainian people turn their thoughts and feelings toward the beloved Communist Party, to its combat headquarters -- the Central Committee -- and solemnly declare their unanimous approval of the party's domestic and external policy directed at strengthening the economic and defensive might of our motherland, and at increasing the people's well-being and consolidation of peace. Leninist policy, which for almost 2 decades was carried out under the leadership of L.I. Brezhnev, has been verified by life, and its correctness has been proved by our achievements in communist construction. (applause)

Giving full support to the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums held in November this year, and to the theses and conclusions formulated in the speeches of Yu.V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, which are of a program character, all working people of the republic confirm by their everyday, valiant labor their boundless loyalty to the cause of the Leninist party. (prolonged applause) And in this they see their lofty patriotic and internationalist duty, their responsibility before history and before the coming generations. (prolonged applause)

The Creation and Development of the USSR Is a Live Embodiment of the Great Leninist Ideas

Comrades, for every man and for every people within our unshakeable union, the history of the assertion, development and strengthening of the USSR is also their history. And the deeper we ponder the historical meaning of the decisions of the first All-Union Congress of Soviets, the clearer becomes the wisdom of the Leninist party and the enormous transforming and creative force of its ideas. Only the party, internationalist by its ideology and policy and by its composition and organizational structure, has been able to express the fundamental interests and expectations of the working people of all nationalities and to provide leadership for their unification movements. Only the party, which inseparably linked with the masses, has been able to bring up in them a firm determination for unification and to mobilize their will and strength for achieving the great common goal.

The creation of the USSR is inseparably linked with the name of Lenin, the thinker of genius, the founder of the Bolshevik party, the leader of the October Revolution and creator of the Soviet state. Vladimir Ilich Lenin stood at the birth cradle of the USSR. His political and organizational talent and his titanic work united into a single whole the strength of the combat communist organization, the revolutionary energy of the proletariate and the unconquerable striving of the peoples for a fraternal union. V.I. Lenin armed the party and broad masses of working people with a clear and comprehensive substantial theory and program regarding the nationalities question and opened an historically new type of a single multinational union federative [soyhuznoye gosudarstvo] state.

Vladimir Ilich profoundly knew the interests and expectations of all peoples of the country and did so much for their national and social liberation. The Ukrainian people will always remember that V.I. Lenin directly guided the struggle of working people for the creation of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic and of the Communist Party of the Ukraine. (prolonged applause)

At the sharp historical turning point, the great Lenin expressed confidence that the "Communists of Russia and the Ukraine, by their patient, persistent and obstinate joint work, would overcome the nationalist designs of all forms of bourgeoisie, all forms of nationalist prejudices, and would show the working people of the world an example of a lasting union of workers and peasants in the struggle for Soviet power."

The Communists and working people of the fraternal Soviet republics fulfilled the order of their leader! (stormy applause)

The First All-Ukrainian Congress of Soviets proclaimed the Ukraine a republic of soviets in December 1917, extended to all its territory the force of the decrees of the

All-Russian Congress of Soviets, and stated its unity and federal links with the Russian Soviet Republic. This guaranteed the victory over the united forces of foreign military intervention and internal counterrevolution.

Like all the fraternal republics born in the heart of the October, the Soviet Ukraine aspired to an increasingly closer cohesion with the Russian Federation, the first multinational Soviet state which had become the prototype of the USSR.

The working class of Russia had come forth as the leading force of international unification. By its dedicated struggle against exploitation and national inequality, by its self-sacrifice and disinterested aid to all nations and ethnic groups of the country, it gained general trust and became the soul of the fraternal union of the Soviet peoples. (applause)

On the eve of the 65th anniversary of the October in the capital of our republic, herocity Kiev, a majestic monument marking the unification of the Ukraine with Russia was unveiled. It will always personify the identity of the historical destinies of the Russian and Ukrainian peoples and their unbreakable unity! (prolonged applause)

Comrades, at the first All-Union Congress of Soviets, on 30 December 1922, Mikhail Ivanovich Kalinin expressed the far-sighted thought that the formation of the federative multinational state has become an event of world-wide importance which "with each new day will have an increasingly larger significance on the political horizon." From the summit of this historical 60 years, we see especially clearly that life has fully confirmed this forecast. The unification of the national republics into a single union meant not simply an addition but a multiplication of forces. This was a qualitative jump in the practice of constructing a large multinational socialist state.

We are proud that the Ukranian people were among the first to give support to the Leninist idea of creating the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics! (prolonged applause)

A federative state has become the most important condition for historical victories of the Soviet people and a powerful instrument for carrying out industrialization, collectivization and cultural revolution. The planning, the concentration of resources in solving the key tasks on a country-wide scale made it possible during the First 5-Year Plan periods to create the material-technical base of socialism.

The Ukrainian people and all nations and ethnic groups of the country have, by their own experience, become convinced that a single, federative socialist state is the best guarantor for their freedom and prosperity.

People of the older generations remember the Ukraine as it was in the early twenties -- anemic and powerless. How much time it would have needed to restore the ruins if there had been no aid from the Russian and other fraternal peoples! The entire country was working on the Donets Basin, and building the Dneproges, the Kharkov tractor plant, the Kramatorsk machine building giant and other truly international construction projects during the first 5-year plan periods. It is noteworthy that some of the Russian people, Nikita Alekseyevich Izotov and Aleksey Grigoryevich Stakhanov, after whom the mass patriotic movements of the working class were named, were devotedly working on Ukrainian soil. Also profoundly natural was the fact that the outstanding initiatives of Pasha Angelina, Mariya Demchenko and Petr Krivonos, who were born in the Ukraine, were developing and multiplying through the country.

Our socialist international fraternity, welded by the common struggle and bloodshed in the defense of the revolution, has withstood the most severe durability trials. (applause)

The closest union among the Soviet republics has helped to withstand the gains of socialism during the stern years of the Great Patriotic war, which had become the most important prerequisite for routing Hitlerite fascism.

The Great Patriotic War of the Soviet people exposed with a new force the depth of the Leninist thought that the USSR and its strengthening are needed by the "world communist proletariat in its struggle against world bourgeoisie and for defense from its intrigues."

The routing of the Hitlerites near Moscow, around the walls of Stalingrad and in North Caucasus, near Kursk and around Leningrad, on the Dnieper, in Belorrussia and in the Baltic Region, the liberation of many peoples of Europe from the fascist occupation -- these are the unforgettable heroic accomplishments of the Soviet people which have entered history forever. (applause)

We will always remember the heroes who gave their lives for the freedom of the socialist fatherland. We pay due and profound respect to the war veterans who did everything possible in defeating the enemy and who have become an example of boundless service to the motherland. (prolonged applause)

Honor and glory to them! (applause)

The working people of the Soviet Ukraine, like those of the whole country, are preparing to meet the 40th anniversary of victory over fascist Germany in a worthy manner. The world-historical feat of the Soviet people and Armed Forces, their decisive contribution to the route of fascism, are not only our glory, but also a stern warning to those hatching plans to unleash a new world war.

The friendship of peoples of the USSR has also helped to win victory in the difficult toil of postwar restoration. The towns and villages of the Svoiet Ukraine, resurrected from ashes and ruins will remain forever as monuments of our fraternity.

Mastering virgin lands, using atomic energy for peaceful purposes and exploring space have become vivid milestones of international cooperation of peoples.

By their life, Soviet people have proved that the source of the prosperity and unconquerable strength of our society and our beloved motherland lies in the fraternal unity and unshakable cohesion of all nations and ethnic groups! (prolonged applause)

The flourishing of Soviet Ukraine in the Fraternal Family of the USSR Peoples Is Vivid Testimony of the Triumph of the CPSU's Leninist Nationalities Policy.

Comrades, together with outstanding victories in the construction of a new society there is the problem of solving the nationalities question in our country. Where for centuries the psychology of national enmity and hostility has been taking root the great fraternity of the working people united, independently of their nationalities, by internationalist ideology, a community of class interests and aims was established and strengthened. Only in the composition of the USSR have the equalization of the standards of economic and cultural development of all nations and their true flourishing become possible.

The Ukrainian socialist nation has gained all-round development in the united family of the Soviet peoples. Having become the true master of their fate, the Ukrainian people have reunited their historical lands in the single Soviet socialist state. A wide prospect of steadfast progress in all spheres of social life opened up before the republic.

The last 60 years have been marked by the impetuous growth of the Ukraine's economic potential. During this period the volume of industrial production has increased almost 300 times. In order to imagine more clearly the rate of our growth and the present volumes of production, I will only say that this year the republic will turn out nearly four times more industrial products than was produced in the prewar year of 1940 in the whole country. The Ukrainian SSR generates roughly the same quantity of power per capita as Britain or France do while the production of steel and rolled metal is much higher than in the highly developed countries of West Europe.

Important progress, both in the quantitative and qualitative aspects, has been achieved in all branches of the national economy in recent years, when our party has taken a course toward raising the effectiveness of production and toward the transition of the economy to the intensive path of development. Since the 50th jubilee of the USSR, that is, in 10 years, the main production assets in the republic's national economy have doubled. Industrial production was higher than in the preceding half century. In the last decade, capital investment nearly reached the level of that for the past 50 years.

It is natural that ensuring such a rapid upsurge of the economy and solving large-scale social tasks requiring large expenditure would be impossible without the concentration of all the country's resources in the framework of a united socioeconomic complex.

The further internationalization of the union economy has become a remarkable feature of our days. This is reflected, notably, in the development and improvement of the national economy links among the fraternal republics. In the last 10 years, for example, supplies to our republic of natural gas, oil, trucks and cars, building materials, mineral fertilizers and consumer goods have substantially increased. On the other hand, the Ukraine's national economy is developing at an accelerated rate the progressive branches and production in which the whole country is interested -- atomic and cryogenic engineering, powder metallurgy and special electrometallurgy, the output of electronic and laser equipment, artificial diamonds and materials with present properties -- is noticeably increasing.

There is no need to prove that doubtless benefit is gained from this by other republics and by the whole Soviet people. As a result, the might of our immense country is growing.

It is gratifying, comrades, that the republics scientists have reached the foremost limits of scientific-technical progress, that their contribution to the solution of the tasks of the whole state is growing. More than 90,000 scientific works saving $14.6 billion have been introduced in the country's national economy during the years of the 10th and 11th 5-Year Plans. Scientific institutions of the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences are taking an active part in the realization of 103 of a total of 170 all-union scientific-technical programs.

The republic's scientists consider it their lofty duty to make a contribution to the solution of the tasks of the mastery of the natural resources in Siberia and the Far East, the development of the Nonchernozem Zone, the BAM and other parts of our country. The republic's scientists will, undoubtedly, continue to strengthen the creative alliance of science and production.

As in the whole country, in our republic the course toward the intensification of agricultural production is being followed. In the last 10 years, R49 billion have been allocated for the development of this branch, or 1.8 times more than in the previous 10 years. Technical equipping of kolkhozes and sovkhozes has increased. Their basic assets and power ratio per worker have more than doubled.

The strengthening of the material-technical base, selfless toil and the increased skill of rural workers, despite complex weather conditions in recent years, have ensured the further growth of the production and procurement of agricultural and animal produce. The average annual gross agricultural output has increased in the last 10 years by 26 percent, reaching R28.9 billion. The output of grain crops, meat and vegetables increased by nearly 1/3. As a result, the per capita consumption of food products has noticeably increased.

The mightly economic potential of our socialist homeland serves the working people, the raising of the material and spiritual standard of their life, and the creation of conditions for the all-round development of personality. In the Ukraine, for example, the the wages of workers and office employees increased in the last 10 years by 1.3 times, payments for work by the collective farmers by 1.5 times, while payments and grants received by the population from the social consumption funds have nearly doubled, reaching R22.8 billion in 1982.

During these years, 3,518,000 apartments were handed over for occupancy in the republic. The urban housing fund has increased by 1/3. The standard of comfort in apartments and houses has increased. The number of preschool children's institutions, hospitals and polyclinics has substantially increased. Many schools and other social-cultural buildings have been handed over for use.

During the years of Soviet rule, our country has made an unprecedented cultural upward flight. Whereas before the revolution 3/4 of the Ukraine's population could not read and write, it has now become not only the republic of complete literacy but also in practice solved the problem of general secondary education. Each year the republic's higher and special secondary educational establishments train over 300,000 experts who successfully toil in all parts of our homeland.

The Ukraine's writers, artists, composers, theater and cinema workers develop with inspiration the best traditions of the country's and the world's classics. Their creations, marked by high party and national spirit, bring to the people the truth of our life, the truth of communism.

The Ukrainian Soviet culture is enriching itself with everything that is best in the spiritual treasures of the Russian and of all fraternal peoples. In the postwar years, 160 million books translated from 49 languages of the USSR peoples have been published in the republic. At the same time the works of the Ukranian writers have been published in translations to 44 languages of the peoples of our country.

An important factor in the development and bringing closer of all nations and nationalities in the country has become the Russian language, voluntarily selected as a means of their international communication.

Socialism has united the great creative forces -- science, culture, and the creative work of the country's toilers. This brings a mighty, truly unprecedented stepping up of the material and spiritual progress of our socialist homeland. (applause)

The provisions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the further development of national relations and the improvement of the society's class structure are of great political and theoretical importance.

The social makeup of the historically new community of people -- the Soviet people -- finds vivid facets, and the further rapporchment of all classes and social groups is taking place. The ideological-political, social-class and internationalist unity of more than 100 nations and nationalities has been formed on the firm foundations of socialist social relations.

The new USSR Constitution and the constitutions of the union republics have an ever greater influence on all the aspects of our society's life. The part played by the soviets of people's deputies, trade unions, the Komsomol and other public organizations in the solution of the tasks of economic and cultural construction and in the development of socialist democracy has increased. The reorganization of social relations on collectivist principles, inwardly characteristic of socialism, has facilitated the establishment of the Soviet way of life, the same for all peoples.

The main value to society, our greatest historical achievement, is represented by a new Soviet man. His position in life and political standard are defined by communist conviction, and great awareness of the internationalist and patriotic responsibility for the triumph of the Leninist cause, for the growth of our country's might. (applause)

No matter where the Soviet man works, there will be his own and innermost proud feeling of belonging to the united socialist homeland. (applause)

We are happy to live and work, to struggle and be victorious in the friendly family of Soviet republics. (applause)

We will continue to constantly strengthen our united union state. (applause)

By the Leninist Course, Along the Path Outlined by the 26th CPSU Congress.

Comrades! The Soviet people profoundly understand that all their outstanding achievements have been won thanks to the tested leadership of the Communist Party and the unflinching implementation of its Leninist general line.

The mighty force of our Leninist party is in its unbreakable link with the masses. SPEAKING AT THE EXTRAORDINARY CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM, THE GENERAL SECRETARY OF THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE, COMRADE YU.V. ANDROPOV DECLARED: "WE HAVE... SUCH A FORCE WHICH HELPED AND IS HELPING US IN THE MOST DIFFICULT MOMENTS AND WHICH ENABLES US TO SOLVE THE MOST COMPLICATED TASKS. THIS FORCE IS THE UNITY OF OUR PARTY RANKS, THIS FORCE IS THE COLLECTIVE WISDOM OF THE PARTY AND ITS COLLECTIVE LEADERSHIP, THIS FORCE IS THE UNITY OF THE PARTY AND THE PEOPLE! (prolonged applause)

The CPSU is the party of internationalist Leninists. By its consistent internationalist policy and the multifaceted ideological work it has achieved, that from an ideal of a handful of Communists, internationalism has transformed into the conviction and the norm of behavior of millions upon millions of people of all nations and nationalities of our country.

The more than 3-million-strong Communist Party of the Ukraine is an active and militant detachment of the CPSU. Under the leadership of the CPSU Central Committee and with the constant help and attention of its Politburo, the Communist Party of the Ukraine is improving the organizing and political work among the masses and raising the combat capacity of its ranks and the ideological maturity of Communists.

BEING PROFOUNDLY CONSCIOUS OF THE LOFTY RESPONSIBILITY FOR MULTIPLYING THEIR CONTRIBUTION TO THE COMMON CAUSE OF THE COMMUNIST CONSTRUCTION, THE COMMUNISTS AND THE WORKING PEOPLE IN THE REPUBLIC CONCENTRATE THEIR EFFORTS ON FULFILLING THE HISTORIC DECISIONS OF THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS AND OF THE 11TH 5-YEAR PERIOD TASKS.

Progress in the country and in our republic during this 5-year period was reported in detail at the November (1983) CPSU Central Committee plenum, the November (1982) plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, and at the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Ukrainian SSR Supreme Soviet sessions.

The republic's economy has been developing in general in accord with the party congress prescriptions. A new, big step forward in solving the economic and social tasks was made in the past 2 years of the 5-year period.

Production grew substantially, as did its technical level. Active work is being carried out on the acceleration of scientific-technical advance and on the intensification of all branches of the national economy.

Capital investment in the development of the republic's national economy will exceed R37 billion. Over 250 big industrial enterprises and complexes, many houses and public service projects will be put into operation. The growth of productivity of the public labor force during 2 years will account for more than 90 percent of the growth of national income and for labor saving of almost 1 million people.

The implementation of the Food Program approved by the May (1982) CPSU Central Committee plenum and the further development of the agroindustrial complex have been the object of particular, daily care by the republic's party organization.

As is known, this year conditions for agriculture were again exceptionally complicated. We needed great efforts by the rural toilers in order to grow a better harvest than last year and to increase procurement of cereals, sugar beets, sunflowers, vegetable and certain other crops. State purchases of potatoes, grapes, milk and other products also increased.

The all-people socialist competition for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-year period plans has been a bright testimony of the working people's profound understanding of their citizens' and patriotic duty. The best 35 labor collectives have been named for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation.

AS IS KNOWN, FOR SUCCESSES ACHIEVED IN THE ECONOMIC AND CULTURAL CONSTRUCTION, FOR THE GREAT CONTRIBUTION TO THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE UNIFIED NATIONAL ECONOMY COMPLEX OF THE COUNTRY, AND FOR HONORING THE 60TH ANNIVERSARY OF THE FOUNDING OF THE USSR, OUR REPUBLIC HAS BEEN AWARDED THE RED BANNER OF THE CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE, THE USSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS, THE AUCCTU AND THE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF THE ALL-UNION KOMSOMOL, WHICH WE WILL TREASURE FOREVER. (tempestuous applause)

The town of Kiev, Volynian, Transcarpathian, Crimean, Odessa, Rovno, Kharkov, Kherson and Cherkassy Oblasts, and also many towns, rayons and labor collectives in the republic have been considered winners in the socialist competition for the worthy welcome to the 60th anniversary of the founding of the USSR, and have been awarded the Challenge Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol.

Permit me, dear comrades, to express hearty appreciation to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government for the lofty evaluation of our labor, to congratulate warmly the victors in the socialist competition, and to thank all those who demonstrate examples of highly productive work and who glorify our Soviet fatherland by their inspiring labor! (prolonged applause)

While summing up the achieved results and critically analyzing them, we clearly see our omissions and shortcomings, as the result of which we have not achieved all that had been planned for these 2 years. The main cause for this has been insufficient attention to the qualitative side of development of the economy, the utilization of reserves and possibilities for raising the effectiveness of production, or of capital investments.

In the coming year, 1983, which is of great significance for the whole 5-year plan period, we must accord primary attention to this work everywhere. Only in these conditions will we be able to not only fulfill the set tasks, but will also be able to make good the debt incurred by certain branches of the national economy.

In order to successfully implement the republic's Food Program, approved by the November (1982) plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Ukraine, kolkhozes and sovkhozes should, first of all, use their land and the material-technical base more effectively.

THE NOVEMBER (1982) CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM DEFINED, ON THE BASIS OF A PROFOUND AND SUBSTANTIAL ANALYSIS OF THE STATE OF THE ECONOMY, THE CONCRETE PATHS AND MEANS FOR SPEEDING UP OUR ADVANCE AND FOR OVERCOMING EXISTING DIFFICULTIES. The plenum drew attention to the necessity of a more effective utilization of the already-built economic potential, and demanded everywhere a strict observance of the plan and contract discipline, a resolute struggle against all manifestations of bureaucratism and parochialism, to be approached in the solving of any problem from the position of the all-people and the all-state interests. This is of decisive importance for the fulfillment of the 11th 5-year period plans, to which all our efforts should be directed. It is important to continue developing the initiative and activeness of the masses and to display concern for the creation in every labor collective of an atmosphere of creative search, comradely mutual assistance, and irreconcilability to shortcomings.

The inhabitants of our country's towns and villages will support the all-union communist subbotnik devoted to the USSR jubilee. This is one more testimony that the great initiative traditions, about which V.I. Lenin wrote, have been spreading and multiplying. Having acquired a universal and an all-people character, they have become a vivid embodiment of internationalism at work.

Permit me to wish all working people in the republic good labor atmosphere feelings during the communist subbotnik! (applause)

COMRADES! THE UNBREAKABLE STRENGTH OF OUR SOCIETY IS IN THE CLOSE UNION OF THE WORKING CLASS, COLLECTIVE PEASANTRY AND INTELLIGENTSIA, UNITED BY THE IMMORTAL IDEAS OF MARXISM-LENINISM.

The remarkable phenomenon of our time is the ever increasing interest of Soviet people in Leninist thought, in the Leninist theoretical inheritance. The party considers as its constant concern the perfection of Marxist-Leninist propaganda, the education the working people in the spirit of communist conviction.

The widening of the scale and the increasing complication of communist construction tasks, the sharp aggravation of world ideological antagonism require unbated attention of party organizations to the heightening of the ideological maturity of people, to their labor and moral discipline, to generating in each individual person an active life position and high political watchfulness, an attitude of irreconcilability toward any manifestation of national narrow-mindedness, conceit or smugness.

TODAY, ON THE JUBILEE'S EVE, THE FACT THAT THE FORMATION AND DYNAMIC DEVELOPMENT OF THE USSR HAS ACHIEVED UNSURPASSED INTERNATIONAL IMPORTANCE IS PARTICULARLY CLEARLY REALIZED.

It was almost 60 years ago that the Presidium of the Central Executive Committee of the USSR approved an appeal to all peoples and governments of the world. It solemnly declared that the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics, "stretching from the Baltic, the Black and White Seas to the Pacific Ocean... is implementing fraternity among peoples and the region of labor, aspiring at the same time to promoting the friendly cooperation among the peoples of the world."

When these words were announced, the Soviet Union stood alone like an impregnable bastion, repelling the attacks of world imperialism. The world has since changed. The commonwealth of socialist countries has formed itself and strengthened, personifying principally a new type of international relations. Colonial empires have collapsed, while the national liberation struggle of peoples is spreading.

The power and the fighting spirit of the working class in capitalist countries have increased. The international communist movement has become the most influential political force. In short, the political map of the world has radically changed, as has the balance of class forces in the international arena.

OUR GREAT STATE POWER IS INFLUENCING IN AN EVER INCREASING DEGREE THE WHOLE PROGRESS OF WORLD DEVELOPMENT, AND IS MARCHING IN THE FRONT RANKS OF THOSE FIGHTING FOR FREEDOM, NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE AND HAPPINESS OF LABORING PEOPLE, FOR THE TRIUMPH OF IDEALS OF PEACE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS. (lengthy applause)

The CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet Government pay constant attention to the further development of multifaceted cooperation with the socialist countries in the economic, scientific and technological, and the cultural spheres. Historic experience convincingly testifies to the fact that close unity is the guarantee of new successes for the great comity of socialist countries.

One of the fundamental principles of the Soviet external policy is the principle of solidarity with the countries freed from the colonial yoke which are defending their independence. Our ties with socialist orientated countries are strengthening.

The huge moral and material power of the Soviet Union, the growing authority of the socialist comity continue to influence in a revolutionizing way the changes in the social aspect on our planet.

FROM THE DAY OF ITS BIRTH, THE SOVIET COUNTRY HAS BEEN SYSTEMATICALLY IMPLEMENTING THE LENINIST STRATEGY OF PEACE, HAS BEEN CARRYING HIGH THE BANNER OF STRUGGLE AGAINST MILITARISM AND AGGRESSION. (applause)

THE CONVINCING EVIDENCE OF THIS IS THE PROGRAM OF PEACE OF THE 1980'S DEVELOPED BY THE 26TH CPSU CONGRESS.

Two distinct lines, two deep tendencies have appeared, as is generally known, in international politics. On the one hand, there are those advocating the prevention of nuclear war, the ending of the arms race and peaceful coexistence. On the other hand, there are those who would like to torpedo relaxation, to increase tension.

Lately, the situation in a number of regions of the world has seriously deteriorated, for which imperialism is to blame, primarily American imperialism. U.S. ruling circles have developed a political, ideological and economic offensive against socialism, and have raised the intensity of their military preparations to an unprecedented level.

In this difficult international situation, the Soviet Union, and other socialist countries and peace-loving forces on the planet are fully resolved to defend peace. Our party's Central Committee is closely following the changes taking place in the world, and is promptly taking constructive steps toward strengthening the influence over events and toward retaining the initiative in international affairs.

The Soviet state's external policy, consistently peace-loving and class-principled, is a real counterbalance to the aggressive aspirations of imperialism. It helps to constantly maintain in international relations an atmosphere of aspiration for relaxation and cooperation, and to actively wage the struggle for peaceful coexistence.

THE NOVEMBER (1982) CPSU CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HAS STRESSED ONCE AGAIN THAT SECURING DURABLE PEACE, AND PROTECTING THE RIGHT OF PEOPLES TO INDEPENDENCE AND SOCIAL PROGRESS ARE THE PERMANENT AIMS OF OUR EXTERNAL POLICY.

Guarding our people's peaceful labor, as always, are our glorious Armed Forces -- a reliable shield for the gains of Great October. Those who are fanning up the anti-Soviet hysteria, who are declaring a new 'crusade' against communism, should not

forget the lessons of history, should not subject us to tests of strength. (applause)

Our republic is also making a contribution to the implementation of the USSR's external policy by actively taking part in the world of the United Nations Organization and of tens of other international organizations and bodies. The republic is also solving important problems in the sphere of developing external economic, scientific and cultural relations of the Soviet Union.

THE UKRAINIAN PEOPLE, TRUE TO THE PRINCIPLES OF PROLETARIAN AND SOCIALIST INTERNATIONALISM, WILL MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO STRENGTHEN THE UNION OF SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLICS -- THE RELIABLE BASTION OF ALL REVOLUTIONARY FORCES OF THE PRESENT DAY, OF THE STRUGGLE FOR PEACE AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY. (lengthy applause)

It is 6 decades since our mighty and unbreakable union was formed. Creating it, the working people of all republics firmly believed that the child of friendship and fraternity of peoples will grow and strengthen and that it has a great future. History has confirmed this incontrovertibly -- these aspirations and hopes came true. (stormy applause)

Our Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics is the creation of the hands, minds and hearts of those who stormed the Winter Palace, defended Soviet rule, built socialism, and turned our single multinational state into an indestructible outpost of progress.

Today, we ourselves create the history of our union -- we who are living in the society of developed socialism. Each one of us, and all of us together, are responsible for it, for the happiness of our children and grandchildren, for their brilliant future, for the destiny of future generations.

Then let us work befittingly and selflessly, implementing the historic precepts of our Leninist party. Let us further strengthen the fraternal friendship of peoples of our homeland, the unbreakable unity of the party and the people. Let us do everything possible in order that our beloved homeland will become even more powerful and more beautiful. (stormy and lengthy applause)

Let the Union of the Soviet Socialist Republics live and prosper forever! (lengthy applause)

Glory to the Soviet people -- patriot and internationalist! (lengthy applause)

Glory to the great party of Lenin -- the tried avant-garde of our people! (stormy and lengthy applause)

GEORGIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET SESSION HELD

Opening Session

PM221035 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 4 Dec 82 pp 1, 4

[GRUZINFORM report: "Today's Achievements -- Foundations of the Future"]

[Text] The Georgian working people, like all Soviet people, are now living and working under the indelible impression of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the profoundly interesting [glubokosoderzhatelnyy] speech delivered at the plenum by Comrade Yu. V. Andropov, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

The plenum decisions and the plans for creation outlined by the seventh session of the USSR Supreme Soviet have become a long-term program of action for the republic's workers. The CPSU Central Committee plenum and the Supreme Soviet session gave a thorough assessment of the state of affairs in the country and defined the optimum forms and methods of achieving the main strategic objective -- the implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress.

The second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan is ending. The year's successful completion depends on labor affairs being conducted at a high pitch, and the precise coordination of the work of all elements of the country's national economic complex. Building up efforts to achieve good end results, strengthening discipline and organization and enhancing each person's responsibility for his assigned work -- those are the guidelines against which the workers of the land of the soviets, including the working people of Soviet Georgia, check their lives and work.

The Georgia Communist Party Central Committee plenum, which was held on the eve of the Georgian Supreme Soviet session and which discussed the tasks of the republic's party organization in the light of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum, examined and in the main approved the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR and the republic's budget for 1983.

Soviet Georgia's achievements are substantial and the plans are therefore feasible. The new tasks facing the republic in the forthcoming year will undoubtedly be fulfilled because, as the Georgian Community Party Central Committee plenum noted, there is a solid base for this. This is primarily the rich experience accumulated by the Georgian Communist Party in recent years in economic and cultural building -- experience which has been highly rated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "on the Organizational and Political Work of the Georgian SSR Party Organizations in Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR's Formation;" it is the lofty achievements of the working people of Tbilisi, which has been awarded the Order of Lenin for its services in the revolutionary movement and its great contribution to the cause of victory over the fascist invaders, and for its successes in economic and cultural building. Finally this is the enormous economic, material and technical potential accumulated by the persistent labor of all generations of workers of Soviet Georgia.

High labor morale and the ardent desire to work even more selflessly for the successful implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums are graphically reported in the work of the 6th Session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, first sitting opened 3 December at 1000 hours in the Hall of Sessions of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

At the chairman's table were deputy I.V. Abashidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, and deputies N.V. Gurgenidze, V.G. Kvintsiniya, Z.O. Vasadze and B.V. Tekhov, deputy chairmen.

In the government boxes were E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Committee: T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau members and candidate members G.A. Andronikashvili, G.D. Gabinoya, P.G. Gilashvili, G.N. Yenukidze, A.N. Inauri, D.L. Kartvelishvili, G.V. Kolbin, D.I. Patiashvili, T.V. Rostiashvili, N.A. Chitanava, Z.A. Chkheidze, B.V. Adleyba, I.N. Ordzhonikidze, V.R. Papunidze and F.S. Sanakoyev, and members of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidum and government.

The session was opened by deputy I.V. Abashidze, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

He said:

The CPSU, the Soviet people and all progressive mankind recently suffered a grave loss -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev an outstanding leader of the Communist Party and Soviet state, a very eminent figure of the international communist and workers' movement, and tireless fighter for peace and the peoples' friendship, died.

Mikhail Porfiryevich Georgadze, a loyal son of the Communist Party and Soviet people and secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, died recently.

The deputies honored their memory with a minute's silence.

A resolution was adopted on the report delivered by deputy A.V. Kobaidze, chairman of the credentials commission, on the recognition of the mandates of the newly elected deputies of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

The deputies unanimously approved the agenda for the session's work. The following questions were included in it:

1. The State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR for 1983 and progress in the fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1982;

2. the Georgian SSR State Budget for 1983 and the implementation of the Georgian SSR State Budget in 1981;

3. the work performed in the republic to increase the production of consumer goods and improve their quality; and

4. ratification of the decrees of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The order of business of the session was approved.

The deputies set about examining the questions on the agenda.

Deputy Z.A. Chkheidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan, delivered the report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR for 1983 and Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1982."

Deputy D.N. Dvalishvili, Georgian SSR minister of finance, delivered the report "On the Georgian SSR State Budget for 1983 and the Implementation of the Georgian SSR State Budget in 1981."

The deputies heard the coreport of the Plan and Budget Commission and other standing commissions of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet on the first two items on the session's agenda, delivered by Deputy G.A. Andronikashvili, chairman of the Plan and Budget Commission.

A debate began on the reports and coreport. The following deputies took part in them: N.N. Nefedov (G. Tabidze Electoral Okrug, Tbilisi city), Z.V. Anchabadze (Lakoba Electoral Okrug, Sukhumi city) and G.Sh. Kereselidze (Bazaletskiy Electoral Okrug, Dushetskiy Rayon).

A recess was announced. After the recess Deputy Z.O. Vasadze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, presided.

The following deputies took part in the resumed debate: M.O. Gleadze (Dioknisskiy Electoral Okrug, Khuloyskiy Rayon), I.G. Gverdtsiteli (Kvalitskiy Electoral Okrug, Zestafonskiy Rayon), P.A. Naniyev (Kvaisskiy Electoral Okrug, Dzhavskiy Rayon), I.A. Motsereliya (Bandzskiy Electoral Okrug, Gegechkorskiy Rayon), T.K. Dzhabadari (Oktyabrya Electoral Okrug, Kutaisi city), G.S. Abzianidze (Rustaveli Electoral Okrug, Kutaisi city), A.O. Movsesyan (Ochamchirskiy Second Electoral Okrug, Ochamchirskiy Rayon), R.N. Chikhladze (Tkviaviskiy Electoral Okrug, Goriyskiy Rayon), G.Z. Mirianashvili (Stroiteley Electoral Okrug, Tbilisi city), and Z.I. Gogoladze, chairman of the Marneuli agorindustrial association and first deputy chairman of the rayispolkom.

Speaking from the session's rostrum, the deputies painstakingly analyzed with a sense of high responsibility the main results and indicators of the fulfillment of the national economic plans and budget of Soviet Georgia. Expressing their views and making businesslike proposals, the plenipotentiary representatives of the people in the republic's supreme organ of state power noted that the drafts of the state plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR for 1983 and of the Georgian SSR state budget for 1983 submitted for the session's examination had been compiled in accordance with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the 26th Georgian Communist Party Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum held the day before and that their implementation will ensure the further dynamic development of all sectors of the republic's national economy and the improvement of the working people's welfare.

With that the session's morning sitting ended.

Final Meeting

PM221039 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 2

[GRUZINFORM report: "Today's Achievements -- Foundations of the Future: 3 December Evening Session"]

[Text] The evening sitting of the 6th Session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was held under the chairmanship of Deputy N.V. Gurgenidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet.

A proposal was made to end the debate on the first two items on the agenda. A concluding address was then delivered by Deputy Z.A. Chkeidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the republic's Gosplan.

The Law on the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1983 was adopted unanimously.

The deputies unanimously approved the resolution on progress in fulfilling the State Plan for Economic and Social Development of the Georgian SSR in 1982.

The deputies heard a concluding address from Deputy D.N. Dvalishvili, Georgian SSR Minister of Finance.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously adopted the law on the Georgian SSR State Budget for 1983.

The report on the implementation of the Georgian SSR State Budget in 1981 was approved.

Deputy B.D. Makharashvili, chairman of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Industry Commission, took the floor to deliver a report on the third item on the agenda -- work done in the republic to increase the output of consumer goods and improve their quality.

Deputies A.I. Bakholdin (Guramishvili Electoral Okrug, Rustavi) and K.N. Shavishvili (Galskiy Electoral Okrug, Galskiy Rayon) spoke in the debate on this question.

The deputies noted the great significance of measures implemented with a view to expanding consumer goods production and improving their quality, and indicated the need to step up work in this direction in order to more fully satisfy the population's requirements.

With this the debate on the third item on the agenda for the session ended.

The deputies unanimously adopted a resolution on the report "On Work Done in the Republic to Increase the Production of Consumer Goods and Improve Their Quality."

The deputies examined the question of certain changes in the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium membership.

The session relieved Deputy S. Ye. Khabeishvili on his duties as member of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium in connection with his election as secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The session elected Deputy Zh. K. Shartava chief of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Party Organizational Work Department, to be a member of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A report on the ratification of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium decrees was delivered by Deputy T.V. Lashkarashvili, secretary of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The deputies ratified the decrees and adopted appropriate resolutions.

The session received questions from a group of Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet deputies on interruptions in electricity supplies to the population and to industrial enterprises, and on improving the supply of drinking water to the population of Tbilisi. They were answered by Deputy V.I. Vadachkoriya, deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Council of Ministers, and M.N. Mgebrishvili, deputy chairman of the Tbilisi Gorispolkom.

A resolution was also adopted on a question put by Deputy K.Sh. Akobiya, who had raised the matter of the unsatisfactory supply of cement for building the Inguri Ges Dam at the 5th Session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation.

The session adopted appropriate resolutions.

The deputies and all participants in the session warmly greeted T.N. Menteshashvili, secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, to whom P.G. Gilashvili, chairman of the republican Supreme Soviet Presidium, presented a certificate of honor of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium for his long years of fruitful work on party organs.

On behalf of the deputies, and through them, all the republic's working people Comrade P.G. Gilashvili congratulated Comrade T.N. Menteshashvili on this high award and wished him great successes in his new responsible state post.

The 6th Session of the Georgian SSR Supreme Soviet, 10th Convocation, was declared closed.

GEORGIAN CP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENUM HELD 2 DEC

'Information Report'

PM241551 Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 3 Dec 82 p 1

[GRUZINFORM "Information Report on a plenum of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee]

[Text] The Ninth Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 2 December.

The plenum discussed the republic party organization's tasks in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions and the 1983 Economic and Social Development Plan.

A report was delivered by E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee.

The following took part in the debate: B.V. Adleyba, first secretary of the Abkhaz Georgian Communist Party Obkom; Z. Sh. Meskhishvili, secretary of Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom; G.A. Tkemaladze, headman working at the "Chiaturmarganets" production association; V.R. Papunidze, first secretary of the Adzhar Georgian Communist Party Obkom; D.I. Chkhikvishvili, Georgian minister of higher and secondary specialized education; F.S. Sanakoyev, first secretary of the South Osetian Georgian Communist Party Obkom; V.T. Gogladze, Georgian minister of construction; L.M. Datiashvili, first secretary of Khashurskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; G.D. Vardosanidze, chief of the transcaucasus railroad; G.P. Nozadze, first secretary of Mayakovskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; A.I. Buadze, chairman of the Georgian Gossnab; V.N. Dzhandzhgava, first secretary of Sagaredzhoyskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; V.A. Pateishvili, chief of the Georgian Republic Office of the USSR Gosbank; Z.Sh. Yerkomaishvili, first secretary of Chckhataurskiy Georgian Communist Party Raykom; M.Kh. Arevyan, chairman of the Aragva Village Kolkhoz, Akhalkalakskiy Rayon; I.G. Dzhikurashvili, secretary of the Georgian Komsomol Central Committee; A.Ye. Ubiriya, chairman of the Georgian state committee for the supply and sale of petroleum products; A.M. Pluzhnikov, molder at the Batumi machine building plant; and D.D. Kublashvili, Georgian minister of local industry.

The plenum participants considered reports from Z.A. Chkheidze, deputy chairman of the Georgian Council of Ministers and chairman of the Republic Gosplan, and D.N. Dvalishvili, Georgian minister of finance, on the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR for 1983 and the draft Georgian SSR state budget for 1983.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum in the main approved the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Georgian SSR for 1983 and the draft Georgian SSR state budget for 1983 and recommended that they be a submitted for consideration to the next Georgian Supreme Soviet session.

Plenum participants advanced specific proposals laying down the extent of their individual participation in ensuring unfailing fulfillment of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions, the tenets and conclusions in CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Yu.V. Andropov's plenum speech, and in ensuring a worthy greeting for the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation. These proposals contain valuable initiatives on uncovering internal reserves for accelerating the republic's socioeconomic development, enriching its spiritual and cultural potential and increasing the Georgian SSR's contribution to the country's unified national economic complex.

The concluding speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade E.A. Shevardnadze.

The plenum adopted a resolution.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee work plan and measures for 1983 on concentrating efforts to achieve the best end results in fulfilling the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum decisions was confirmed.

The plenum considered an organizational question.

In connection with his election as secretary of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the plenum relieved Comrade T.N. Menteshashvili of his duties as member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Comrade G.D. Gabuniya, first secretary of Tbilisi Georgian Communist Party Gorkom, was elected a member of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

PRAVDA Report

PM211431 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Dec 82 p 2

[Report by correspondent G. Lebanidze under general heading: "Relying on Experience: Communists Discuss the Tasks for Fulfilling the Decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November Plenum"]

[Text] Tbilisi -- The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has discussed the tasks for fulfilling the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and the plan for the republic's economic and social development for 1983. E.A. Shevardnadze, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian Communist Party Central Committee, who delivered the report said:

"The working people and Communists of our republic wholeheartedly approve the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November plenum aimed at further rallying Soviet people around their own dear Communist Party which relies in all its activity on the unshakability of Lenin's course, on the unswerving belief of the Communists and all working people in its powerful collective intelligence and the wisdom of its leadership."

The keynote speaker and those taking part in the debate, having comprehensively examined the results of work over the first years of the 5-year plan, noted that the basis for the successes which have been achieved and for future successes is the expansion and intensification of the experience of economic and cultural building accumulated by the Georgian Communist Party, which was highly rated in the CPSU Central Committee resolution "On the Georgian SSR Party Organization's Organizational and Political Work in Preparing for the 60th Anniversary of the USSR."

According to preliminary calculations, in 1981-1982 gross output worth R8.7 billion more was produced in Georgia and almost R4.6 billion more in national income was obtained than for the first 2 years of the previous 5-year plan. In the first 10 months of this year alone the increase in industrial production was 5.5 percent while the annual target is 4.8 percent. Above-plan output worth over R200 million has been produced.

However, the participants in the plenum focused their attention on unused reserves. In the first 10 months of this year 45 enterprises were responsible for an output shortfall of almost R47 million. We are put on guard by the fact that approximately every fourth enterprise failed to produce an increase and even allowed a fall to occur in the volume of production. That is why the plenum raised in such acute terms the question of the further improvement of the management of indusdry and the search for reserves for intensification.

Today it is necessary to make particularly rational use of raw and semifinished materials, particularly secondary and raw material resources. Next year it is planned to produce output worth almost R300 million from production waste alone. An important intensification factor is the fuller use of existing manpower resources and their maximum involvement in the production sphere. In this connection a number of shortcomings were noted in the work of the vocational and technical and education system. It was said that it is time to embark on the training of workers for specific functions and to place them on a personal basis when they leave the vocational and technical colleges. After all, of the 900 vocational and technical college students who graduated last year only 130 have been retained at the Kutaisi automobile plant.

Although in the past 10 years industrial production in the republic has almost doubled, electricity capacities have increased only 50 percent. The shortage of electricity in the fall and winter period is 15 percent. Nor will this problem be resolved even after the commissioning of the Khudonskaya and Namakhvanskaya GRES's. Many speakers spoke at the plenum of the importance of the struggle for the economic expenditure of electricity.

The work of transport was sharply criticized. The transcaucasus railroad (the chief is L. Vardosanidze) is making unsatisfactory use of rolling stock, the railcar turnover indicators have deteriorated and the idle time norms are not being observed. At the same time the speakers raised the question of the need to accelerate the building of the railroad which will cross the caucasus via mountain passes which is so necessary for the economic development of the entire transcaucasus region.

There was thorough discussion of the increase in the volume and the expansion of the range and improvement of the quality of consumer goods. Their production must be increased by R328 million next year.

The plenum displayed great interest in the experience of the work of the Poti Party Gorkom which has created a city territorial intersectorial production association for managing the city's economic and social development. This has made it possible to bring many reserves into operation and to sharply increase production efficiency. Thus the production growth rates over the first 9 months of this year were 111 percent here while the production of output with the state seal of quality increased by 13.3 percent, and that of export of output by 38 percent while labor productivity rose 10 percent.

Today, the speakers said, any managerial body must have a good grasp of the situation in the economic subdivisions and a thorough knowledge of the state of affairs at each one. In this connection the question was raised of improving the standard of work of sections of the republic's Council of Ministers and Gosplan, the sections and administrations of the Gossnab, and of the ministries and assocations. It was noted that the sections of the Georgian Community Party Central Committee and the republic's Council of Ministers are delaying intolerably the elaboration of new master schemes for the management of sectors and the clarifications of existing schemes.

The plenum paid considerable attention to the progress of the implementation of the Food Program. Even this year the republic's workers have made a fitting contribution to its fulfillment. Under extremely unfavorable weather conditions the tea growers raised a record leaf harvest -- 537,000 tons -- and merited congratulations from the CPSU Central Committee. Good results were also achieved in other agricultural production sectors.

The plenum suggested that the party committee and soviet and agricultural organs focus their attention on overcoming the difficulties connected with the year's complexities, and in no circumstances allow a deceleration of the pace of the increase in the production of the agricultural products envisaged by the 5-year plan.

There are many unused reserves in agriculture. For instance, if we attain the average union level of productivity in the republic's dairy and fattening complexes, it will be possible to produce over 2,500 tons of additional milk and up to 3,000 tons of additional pork and beef. This potential must be used better, those taking part in the plenum stressed.

The improvement of the party leadership of the economy requires the further consolidation of executive discipline. The activity of the commissions created everywhere for combating violations of socialist legality and discipline must be galvanized, and an increase must be achieved in the personal responsibility of the Communists, leaders, and every worker for the authority of the decisions taken and the plan targets.

An important place in the struggle for the fulfillmentof the set tasks belongs to ideological and political educational work. Leading experience must be propagandized more actively and convincingly and shortcomings and existing instances of thriftlessness and irresponsibility must be criticized more keenly. A particularly large amount has to be done for the working people's extensive assimilation of economic knowledge.

The Georgian Communist Party Central Committee plenum wholly and fully approved the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) plenum and obliged the party organizations to mount extensive propaganda of its materials, linking them specifically with the labor collectives' practical activity and tasks. The firm conviction was expressed that the Communists and working people of Georgia will not spare their efforts and energy for the successful fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee May and November plenums and will mark the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation with new labor successes.

The plenum discussed and in the main approved the draft state plan for the republic's economic and social development and the draft of the republic's budget for 1983.

ARMENIAN COMMUNIST PARTY CC HOLDS PLENUM

'Information Report'

PM211441 Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian 2 Dec 82 p 1

[Unattributed "Information Report on Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum"]

[Text] A routine Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum was held on 1 December 1982.

The plenum discussed the question "On the Results of the CPSU Central Committee November (1982) Plenum and the Republic Party Organization's Tasks Arising From the Plenum Decisions, and the Plenum Speech of Comrade Yu.V. Andropov, General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee."

The report was delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

The plenum heard a report "On the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR for 1983 and On Progress in the Fulfillment of the State Plan for the Economic and Social Development of the Armenian SSR in 1982" by Comrade G.S. Sagonyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR Gosplan, and a report "On the Armenian SSR State Budget for 1983 and the Implementation of the State Budget for 1981" by Comrade Dzh.A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR finance minister.

The speakers in the debate on the reports were: L.N. Nersesyan, first secretary of the Yerevan Armenian Communist Party Gorkom: G.A. Oganyan, first secretary of the Kirovakan Armenian Communist Party Gorkom; E.M. Kirakosyan, chairman of the Leninakan Gorispolkom; R.S. Gonyan, first secretary of the Kafanskiy Armenian Communist Party Raykom; S.S. Fagradyan, toolmaker at the Armelektromash production association; Kh.A. Drampyan, Armenian SSR minister of motor transport; V.A. Ambartsumyan, leader of a team of milkers at the Kechutskiy Sovkhoz in Azizbekovskiy Rayon; L.K. Shakhbazyan, manager of the Yerpromstroy trust; R.V. Avakyan, chief agronomist of the Akhavnatun Village Kolkhoz in Echmiadzinskiy Rayon; N.S. Sarkisyan, director of the Alaverdi mining and metallurgical combine: and S.M. Vardanyan, chairman of the board of the Khandzhyan Kolkhoz in Araratskiy Rayon.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum adopted appropriate resolutions on the questions under discussion.

The closing speech at the plenum was delivered by Comrade K.S. Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

At this point the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee plenum concluded its work.

Demirchyan Address

GF241823 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 2 Dec 82 pp 1-3

[Excerpts] The results of the first 2 years of the 11th 5-year plan show that the republic's workers, under the leadership of the party organizations, have achieved significant successes in socioeconomic development. They have secured the stable and dynamic development of the national economy.

In accordance with the 5-year plan the growth of the basic funds of national economy was achieved. During the 2 years, gross production has increased by 11.1 percent instead of the 9.8 percent projected by the 5-year plan, national revenue by 12.1 percent instead of the projected 11.1 percent, and industrial production by 12 percent instead of the projected 10.5 percent.

The republic's agricultural production is generally good. The plan for selling agricultural and livestock provisions to the state has been fulfilled and overfulfilled. During the 2 years of the 11th 5-year plan the average gross agricultural production volume has increased by 10 percent as opposed to the projected 3.9 percent.

The successes are noticeable. They have been achieved due to the great socialist emulation. The workers of our republic are receiving the 60th anniversary of the USSR with those successes.

However, this never means that we should rest and not see the difficulties and mistakes present in our work.

Primarily, this applies to the rate of the volume growth of industrial production. During the 10th 5-year plan the general industrial production volume increased by 46 percent and the average annual rate increase was 7.8 percent. Unfortunately, during the first year of the 11th 5-year plan, the State Planning Committee (Comrade G. Sagoyan), could not achieve the high rate of the planned production growth. It was decided to compensate for that by the overfulfillment of plans. The same thing was done in 1982.

Why did that happen? What are the basic reasons for the decrease in the industrial production rate?

The work for improvement of the republic's industrial structure, which demanded cessation and limiting of production requiring a large volume of raw material and energy, in addition to decreasing or closing production centers due to the implementation of environmental protection means, naturally affected the rate of production growth.

However, all that was expected. The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee's 26th and 27th Congresses adopted a course for the improvement of the industrial structure and environmental protection, despite the consequences and suggestions. The industrial enterprises, ministries, administrations and State Planning Committee should have been engaged in finding alternative production to replace those which were limited or decreased due to the suggestions. They should have endeavored to compensate for the decreased production rate on time. However, that was not carried out and the same mistake is affecting the outline of the 1983 plan.

As before, there are still enterprises that are not executing the plans. During the period between January and October 1982, 48 unions and enterprises, or 8.7 percent of the general enterprises, did not fulfill the goods production volume plan, which resulted in R10,300,000 less product. Out of that amount, the [enterprises of the] republic's ministries and administrations produced R16,900,000 less product.

If there are a number of enterprises for which the reasons for underfulfilling the plans are in this or that extent objective -- basically violations of technological supply rules in various economic rayons of the country -- then the same could not be said, for example, about the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry (Minister Comrade L. Gazaryan), 1/3 of whose enterprises and the ministry as a whole have not verified the 10-month plan for goods production and verification.

Or could it be that lack of raw materials caused the constant underfulfillment of plan by the Food Industry Ministry's Hayhankachur production union? Maybe we should explain the underfulfillment of goods production plan by the local industrial ministry's Haychenabaki production union with the same reasons. What explanation can be given except sloppiness and extreme disorganization for the fact that out of 41 enterprises of the State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture (Comrade S. Oganesyan), 7 enterprises have not fulfilled the goods verification plan and 11 have not fulfilled the goods production plan. Each one of those enterprises has underfulfilled the plan by R1,000 to R8,000.

These facts reveal that a number of party raykoms have neglected the issues of elevating discipline toward the state plan and have not taken the necessary followup action on the party Central Committee's demands.

The quality is still one of the most important issues today. It is true that during the past 10 months the highest category goods constituted 19.1 percent of the total goods production volume, instead of the projected 18.5 percent, but that figure in the same period last year was 193 percent.

As is clear, the increase of consumer goods and the elevation of their quality plays a great role in implementing the proposals noted by the 26th CPSU Congress for the further improvement of the living standards of the Soviet peoples. During the 2 years of the 5 year plan the volume of the consumer goods production has increased by 10.2 percent instead of the 6.3 percent projected by the plan. By the end of 1982, R85,000,000 worth of readymade items, shoes, tricots, linen, vests and various other consumer products over the plan target will be produced.

However, here also there are serious hidden mistakes, primarily related to the quality of production. According to figures compiled during the past 9 months of this year, 33.5 percent of the silk items produced by the enterprises of the industry ministry are second- or third-rate. Of the total volume of exported woolen items, 22.5 percent were

of second-rate quality; 12.6 percent of the linen, 11.3 percent of vests, and 12.2 percent of the stockings were also second-rate. Besides the underfulfillment of the plan for first-rate production, the plans for low-quality production are being greatly overfulfilled.

Comrades, the unsuccessful condition of the capital construction continues in the republic. There is a failure to implement the basic funds. The capital investments are not being verified. During the past 10 months, R109,000,000 worth of capital investments has not been verified. This includes R50,000,000 of installment work. Allow me to ask Comrades G. Ayrapetyan, E. Avakyan, G. Tatevosyan and other comrade leaders of the republic's capital construction if it is permissable to lose the allocated funds in such an easy way under conditions when means are expensive?

There is a careless attitude toward the construction of hospitals, kindergartens and other objectives of socialist significance. All know that according to our request, the budget for capital investment for the development of health care was increased by R25,000,000. Then how are we using that budget? During the 10 months of this year we have used only 57.7 percent of the annual allocation, and in the past 2 years we have not verified R11,000,000 worth of investments, that is, nearly half of the demanded budget. The 10-month capital investment plan for the construction of Leninakan Hospital has been fulfilled by 58.1 percent, while the installation plan has been fulfilled by 56 percent. Is the construction of kindergartens so complicated?

Only 43.4 percent of the plan has been verified and 61.7 percent of the capital investment allocation has been used. In one word, comrades, the general condition of the republic's capital construction must be reviewed and the most effective and serious means should be established.

The republic's agricultural workers have fulfilled the plan for selling grain, grapes, fruit, vegetable, potatoes, sugarbeet, milk and wool to the state. The quantity of cows, pigs and poultry, compared to the same period last year, has increased.

During the past 10 months, the milk yield per cow has increased by 33 kgs. The volume of livestock provisions production and their sale to the government has increased. The plans for supplying fruit, vegetables, grapes and potatoes to the all-union fund has been fulfilled.

All these are the result of the patriotic and diligent work of our village Communists and all the agricultural workers.

However comrades, we have greater agricultural reserves and means that are not being used due to the mistakes in the work of agroindustrial complex.

We have a great number of farms and rayons that have failed to fulfill the plans. Out of 30 rayons that engage in fruit production, 13 rayons (Astarak, Shamshadin, Nayiri, Ichevan, Gukark and so forth) have not fulfilled the plan for selling fruit to the state.

Although in general the gross production of vegetables has been fulfilled in the republic, 17 rayons have still not executed the plan. Some of those are Artik, Sitak, Ichevan, Abaran, Mardun, Koris, Shamshadin and others. Regardless of the certain achievements, the plan for the production of a variety of vegetables has not been fulfilled, primarily the plan for one of the most important food products, onions.

The onion storage plan has been fulfilled by a mere 76.5 percent. The Ararat, Artashat, Okteberyan and Echmiadzin Party Raykoms and Soviet Executive Committees are severely criticized for neglecting the onion cultivation.

The plenum today once again demands that the Ministries of Fruit and Vegetable Production and Agriculture, and their local organizations establish concrete means to secure the perfect execution of the vegetable storage plan for 1983.

This year was a year of serious difficulties for the republic's grape production workers. The snowstorms, hail and low temperatures in some rayons caused many difficulties for the grape growers. However, the feeling of high responsibility, and the energetic, determined and constant work, along with the application of scientific means led to the achievement of high crop again this year. An excess of 23,000 tons of high-quality grapes over the target was sold to the state.

The Ministry of Agriculture, the rayon party, soviet and agricultural bodies and the farm leaders, have more serious tasks in increasing discipline in work. According to the results of the past 9 months, 206 collective and state farms, or 27 percent of the total farms, have not verified the plan for selling livestock and poultry to the state by producing 5,800 tons of less meat. A total of 165 farms (22 percent) have failed to fulfill the milk selling plan and 50 farms (24 percent) have underfulfilled the egg production.

In 1982, for the first time in the republic, the goods exchange plan has not been fulfilled by the Ministry of Trade and the Union of Consumers Societies. During the first 10 months, the plan for state and cooperative trade goods exchange has been executed by only 95 percent. This year our republic ranks last in the execution of the goods exchange plan. Although it is strange, the colleagues of the Ministry of Trade (Comrade S. Safaryan) and Union of Consumers Societies (Comrade E. Sarkisyan) are content with that situation and have not shown any signs of discomfort with the situation. Moreover, they are not making any concrete proposals to correct the situation.

After most of the goods have been secured by the republic, there is still a lack of certain goods.

The leaders of the republic's trade organizations are not carrying out the necessary work to improve the study of population demand. Serious and constant effort must be made to improve the structure of the trade of industrial and provisional goods.

It is necessary to note that the State Planning Committee of the republic, the ministries and administrations exporting consumer goods, and the industrial enterprises unions are not endeavoring sufficiently to improve the structure of the production of goods, increase their variety and update them.

Is it not the time for the heavy industry enterprises to establish law and order to produce a variety of goods corresponding to the needs of the people? Constant daily work is required here by the State Planning Committee, Trade Ministry and leaders of all union enterprises.

The acceleration of the rate of economic development, its intensification, increase of production, labor productivity and elevation of quality depend on the acceleration of the scientific technological progress and the speedy introduction of the scientific and technological achievements into production. This point was fully outlined during the CPSU Central Committee plenum in November.

The issues of scientific and technological progress, the integration of science and production, and the speedy use of scientific and technological achievements in the national economy are important for our republic. Because we do not have raw materials and other major resources, we can barely be the foremost among the unions in production volume, but we are able to and should be foremost in the technological standard of production, exported products and in the quality and updatedness of our products. Thus, progress in scientific technology should be one of the most important issues in the socioeconomic development plans.

It is necessary for each union and factory to have an established plan for technological reequipment based on the latest scientific and technological achievements. Those plans should be verified as soon as possible. It is necessary to mobilize the efforts of corresponding construction offices and scientific research institutes.

It is the task of the party organizations to supervise the technological reequipment work in the enterprises and actively contribute to its execution.

Special attention must be paid to the rational use of energy resources. It is necessary to struggle for the economization of each ton of benzene, cubic meter of gas, kilowatt hour of energy and calorie of heat.

Unfortunately, it is necessary to note that not enough attention is being paid to energy economization, which has always been the major problem in our republic. The technological processes for economization of resources are not being implemented everywhere. The supply of heat through closed systems is not being carried out in certain enterprises. The majority of the enterprises have not established plans and organizational and technological means for the introduction of secondary energy resources into the national economy.

A number of enterprises continue to consume more than the allotted amount of energy, and the system of calculating electric and thermal energy is not being carried out. Moreover, regarding gas consumption, such a system does not exist.

The committees formed for that aim should strictly supervise in towns and rayons the consumption of all types of energy resources. The leaders of enterprises and organizations should be held personally responsible for this. Each violation should be reviewed by party committees and executive committees and each violator should be vigorously reprimanded.

The party and soviet bodies should take special care in the supply of electric and thermal energy to the inhabited buildings, hospitals, schools, kindergartens and all those centers that meet the needs of the people.

The enlargement of the capacity of the underground gas storage centers remains one of the most important issues in our republic's economy. We should also seriously consider issues related to increasing fuel storage economy.

In short, our party committees have a lot to do. It is demanded that they constantly improve the style and method of work according to the demands of the party to resolve contemporary problems.

The solution to our problems stipulates a high level of organization, activation, awareness and further development of the initiatives and activities of the Communists and all the workers. The entire organizational and political work of the party organizations should be aimed toward the verification of these issues.

The initial party organizations, which are working in forefront positions and working collectives, have a great role in the verification of the mentioned issues. It is the task of the city and rayon party committees to constantly develop the initiatives and activities of the initial party organizations, and contribute to the improvement of their work methods.

The propagandists, lecturers, media, television and radio workers are called upon to reveal the great significance of the harmonized and organized work carried out in each collective. It is necessary to convey to each worker the ideas outlined in the CPSU Central Committee plenum -- that the execution of the plans depend on the work of each individual -- in order that all will understand the simple truth that the better we work the better we live.

The task of our written and oral propaganda is to thoughly reveal the peace-loving Leninist foreign policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet Government, defend and extensively convey the idea affirmed at the plenum -- that the existing tension in the international situation today caused by imperialism can be and should be overcome.

It is necessary to unveil the aggressive stances of the reactionary regions of the West, strengthen our antipropaganda activities and reveal the false nature of the bourgeoisie propaganda through facts.

The working collectives throughout the republic should soon decide their tasks and accept the socialist obligations for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the 1983 socioeconomic development plans and proposals. The party committees and organizations should aim socialist emulation toward the CPSU Central Committee November 1982 plenum decisions, for the full execution of the issues outlined in the speech of the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Yu.V. Andropov, on a timely basis.

It is the task of the industrial workers to accelerate the rate of production volume growth, taking into consideration the fact that the growth rates projected by the plan are low and are not sufficient for us. It is necessary again this year to verify the plans by 103 percent. The plan for exporting goods to other economic districts of the country should be fully verified.

The workers in the villages should do everything to constantly verify the Food Program and increase agricultural production, livestock provisions and the volume of their sale to the state. They must productively utilize each hectare of land, each cubic meter of water and all mechanized means.

The construction workers must toally improve their work next year. They must elevate the organizational level and quality of the construction work, complete projects on time and balance the work throughout the year.

The enterprises and organizations of transport, communications and services should increase their work productivity.

The socialist obligations of our scientific research institutes, collectives or organizations and all the scientific workers should be aimed toward elevating the productivity of scientific research, strengthening the links with production and solving the concrete issues in the development of the national economy. The workers in education, arts and culture in the republic have serious tasks in the successful solution of our problems.

In short, active, diligent and energetic work is required from all of us.

The Armenian Communist Party Central Committee is convinced that the working collectives, headed by the party organizations, will execute the creative plans of our Leninist party with honor, and achieve new successes in all the fields of communist construction.

Allow me to assure the CPSU Central Committee that the Communists of the republic, the party organizations and all the workers will further verify the resolutions of the 27th congress of the party, the November plenum of the CPSU Central Committee and contribute to the further fortification of the economic and defense power of our great fatherland.

EARTHQUAKE REPORTED IN CENTRAL ASIAN LOCALITIES

LD011514 Moscow TASS in English 1455 GMT 1 Jan 83

[Text] Alma-Ata January 1 TASS -- Earth tremors with their force rated at 4.5, were registered by the central seismic station of Alma-Ata after midnight today. Its epicentre was on the border between Kazakhstan and Kirghizia, in the central part of the Kungey-Atalau range, where the force of tremors reached 6-7 points.

In the populated localities on the northern shore of Lake Issyk-Kul -- in Przhevalsk, Ananevo and Cholpon-Ata -- the force of earth tremors was 5 points, and in Frunze 3-4 points.

No casulaties or destruction are reported.

[Moscow Domestic Television Service in Russian at 1400 GMT on 1 January reports that the earthquake in Alma-Ata was observed at 1947 GMT on 31 December]

V.V. GRISHIN'S BOOK DESCRIBING MOSCOW REVIEWED

PM231103 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian on 15 December publishes on page 11 a 1,300-word A. Udaltsov article under the heading "My Moscow," reviewing V.V. Grishin's book "Moscow -- Capital of the Soviet Union" [Moskva -- Stolitsa Sovetskogo Soyuza], Moscow, Political Literature Publishing House, 1982. Udatsov lists some of the topics covered by the book, including Moscow's political and cultural significance and its wartime role, and notes that the "cementing theme" of the book is the "organizing role of the capital's Communists in all sectors of economic and cultural building," Udatsov concludes that this "interesting book" "gives each of us the right to speak proudly of 'My Moscow.'"

RASHIDOV STORY DESCRIBES WWII RUSSIAN PARTISANS

PM201325 [Editorial Report] Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian on 11 December in its Morning Edition publishes on page 3 under the heading "At the Heart's Command" a 900-word review by Yu. Cherepanov of a story by Sharaf Rashidov entitled "Command of the Heart" [Veleniye Serdtsa] published in the journal DRUZHBA NARODOV No 11, 1982. Cherepanov says that the story, translated from the Uzbek, which describes a group of Russian partisans during World War II, displays "the author's organic proximity to the people's life and his profound knowledge." He goes on to claim that "it is a story about great love for the socialist fatherland and the people -- workers and fighters." "It is natural that the story "Veleniye Serdtsa" has been published on the threshold of the 60th anniversary of the USSR's formation -- it is imbued from start to finish with a spirit of internationalism, the spirit of the Soviet peoples' fraternity and friendship and a sense of being a single family," Cherepanov says.